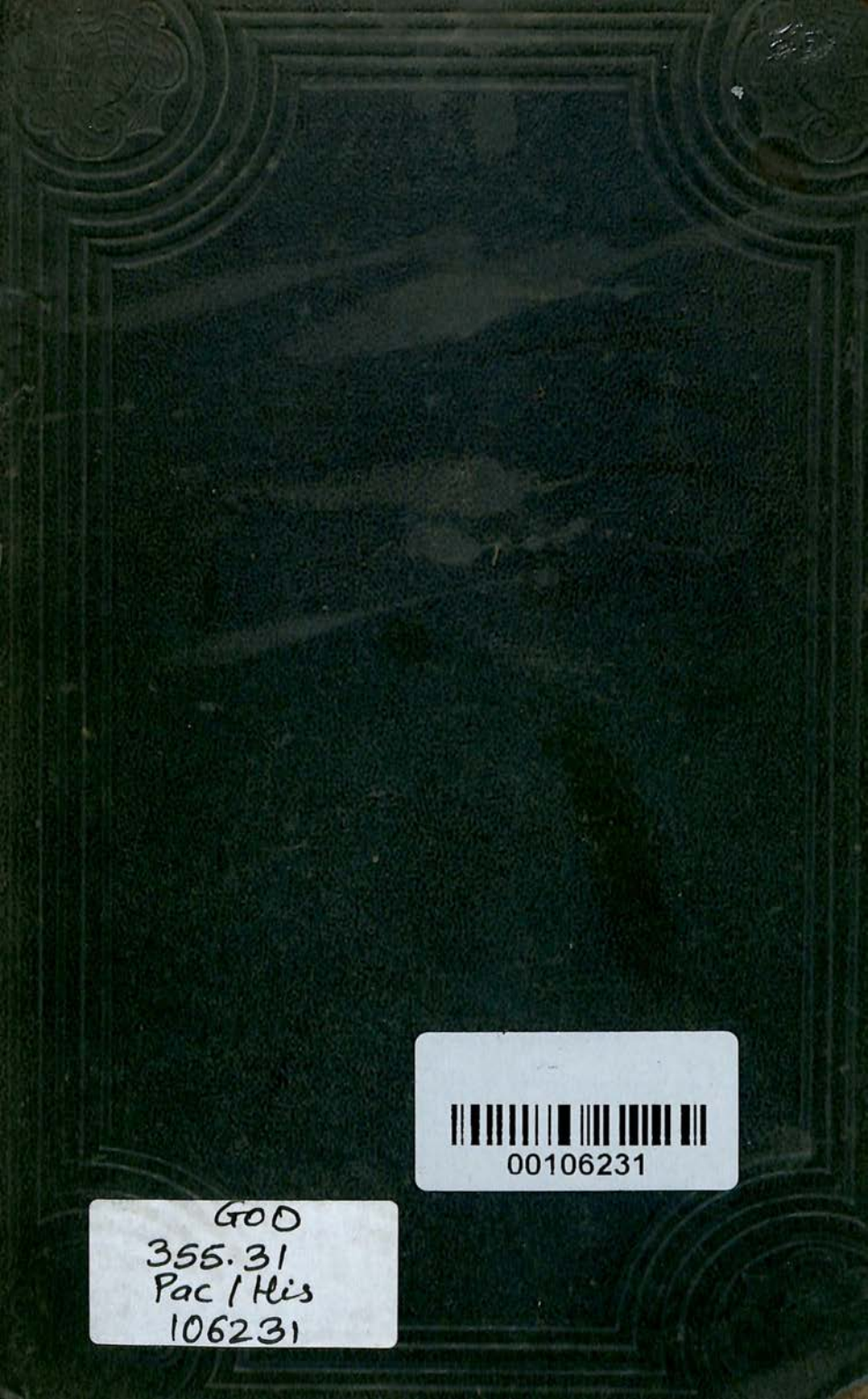
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AUBREY DE VERE, XX^TH. EARL OF OXFORD

First Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

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AN HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS,

OR

OXFORD BLUES

Its services, and the transactions in which it has been engaged from its first establishment to the present time

BY

EDMUND PACKE,

late Captain, Royal Horse Guards.

London.

Printed and Sold by William Clowes,

14 Charing Cross.

1834.

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Oxford Blues:

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FROM ITS FIRST ESTABLISHMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY EDMUND PACKE,

LATE CAPTAIN ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

Illustrated with Plates.

LONDON:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY WILLIAM CLOWES,

14, CHARING CROSS.

1834.

TO

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

THIS ATTEMPT

TO TRACE THE SERVICES OF A REGIMENT WHICH

His Majesty

HAS BEEN GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO DISTINGUISH BY MARKS OF FAVOUR AND PROTECTION,

NOT INFERIOR TO ANY THAT HAVE BEEN CONFERRED UPON IT BY

HIS ROYAL PREDECESSORS,

IS (BY PERMISSION),

WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF DUTY, GRATITUDE, AND LOYALTY,

MOST HUMBLY INSCRIBED.

PREFACE.

THE Author is fully aware that the following pages, few though they be, afford "ample room and verge enough" for severe criticism, and would fain bespeak indulgence: but he is especially anxious to anticipate and reply to one objection, which may possibly be raised against him. It is this, that in giving an account of the battles, &c. in which the Blues have been engaged, he has not sufficiently regarded the gallant deeds of other Regiments, to which, it may be said, the success was attributable as much as to those of the Blues. In answer to this supposed objection he begs to state, that it is very far from his intention to exalt the merit of his late Corps by omitting to notice the contemporaneous gallantry of others, but as this Work is intended to form part of a series recording the services of each Regiment in the British Army, it was thought right to proceed upon a principle of as strict non-interference as might be consistent with an intelligible narrative.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

Introduction—Insurrection of the Millenarians—First establishment of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Names of the first Officers—Biographical notices of some of the most remarkable. - - - - - - - - - - - 1

CHAPTER II.

Movements of the Regiment—It is quartered at York—Furnishes an escort for the Grand Duke of Tuscany—His account of its appearance—Occurrences connected with the movements of the Regiment—An Adjutant appointed—Reviewed upon Putney Heath—A description of its Colours and Appointments. - 20

CHAPTER III.

Death of King Charles the Second, and Accession of King James the Second—The Duke of Monmouth invades the Kingdom—the Blues join the Army under the Earl of Feversham—Advance of the Duke of Monmouth—He passes the Avon on his march northward—Retires to Bridgewater—Battle of Sedgemoor, and defeat of Monmouth—Arbitrary measures of the King—The Earl of Oxford dismissed from the command of the Regiment, which is given to the Duke of Berwick—Prince of Orange lands at Torbay—The Blues join the Army assembled at Salisbury—Defection of Lord Cornbury, who attempts to carry over this with two other Regiments to the Prince of Orange—The King arrives

PAGE.

at Salisbury—harangues his Army, and rewards those who had remained faithful—Earl of Arran appointed Colonel of the Regiment—King retires to London—Advance of the Prince of Orange—Earl of Oxford restored to the Colonelcy of the Blues—King quits the Kingdom—Quarters appointed for the Forces. 33

CHAPTER IV.

King William and Queen Mary proclaimed—The Blues embark for Flanders—are recalled and sent to Ireland—Battle of the Boyne—James retires to France—William advances with his Army to Limerick—Operations before that City—The Siege is raised—General de Ginckell takes the command of the Army—Campaign of 1691—Skirmish at the Mote of Grenogue—Athlone taken—Battle of Aghrim—Capitulation of Limerick, and termination of the War—The Blues return to England—Transactions during the Reign of William III. - - - - - - 52

CHAPTER V.

Accession of Queen Anne and occurrences during her Reign—The King of Spain, Mareschal Tallard, &c., attended by escorts from the Blues—Death of the Queen—The Blues form a Guard of Honour to receive her Successor—Occurrences during the Reigns of George the First and Second—War with France—The Blues embark for the Continent—An Army formed in the Netherlands—Battle of Dettingen—The Army retires into quarters in the Netherlands—The Duke of Cumberland assumes the command—Battle of Fontenoy. - - - - - - - - 72

CHAPTER VI.

Invasion of the Pretender, and recall of the Duke of Cumberland—The Blues return to England—Quarters of the Regiment—War with France—The Blues embark and join the Army in Germany—Battles of Minden and Warbourg—The French surprised and defeated at Grœbenstein—Affair near Hombourg—Conclusion of the War, and return of the Regiment to England—Stationed in country quarters—It embarks to join the Army under the Duke of York, in Flanders—French defeated at Villers en Couchie—at Cateau—and near Tournay—The Army retires through Germany, and returns to England. - 90

CHAPTER VII.

PAGE

The Regiment encamped at Weymouth and Swinley—Stationed at Windsor—Silver Kettle-Drums presented—Marches into Lancashire—Two Squadrons embark for Portugal—Join the Army under the Marquis of Wellington—Subsequent operations—The Blues stationed at Logroño—Enter France, and embark for England at the conclusion of the War—Are stationed at Windsor—Four troops again embark for Foreign Service—Land at Ostend, and join the Duke of Wellington's Army—Battle of Waterloo—The Army marches to Paris—The Blues return to England—Various Occurrences to the end of the Reign of George III.—The Regiment stationed in London—Coronation of King George IV.—Cuirasses worn; the colour of the Belts changed from Buff to White—Reviews, &c. during the Reign of George IV.—Accession of King William IV.—He inspects the Regiment—Coronation of their Majesties—The King presents a Standard to the Regiment—Visit of Queen Adelaide—Conclusion. - - - - - - - - - - - 108

LIST OF PLATES.

Portrait of the Earl of Oxford - - -	to face the Title.	
Vignette—Silver Kettle-Drums, &c.		
Uniform of 1742 - - - - - - -	„	page 77
Uniform of 1758 - - - - - - -	„	„ 92
Uniform of 1806 - - - - - - -	„	„ 110
Uniform of 1815 - - - - - - -	„	„ 118
Uniform of 1828- - - - - - -	„	„ 126
Standard of King William the Fourth - -	„	„ 129
Uniform of 1834 - - - - - - -	„	„ 131

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction—Insurrection of the Millenarians—First establishment of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Names of the first Officers—Biographical notices of some of the most remarkable.

THE Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was raised in the year 1661, in the reign of King Charles the Second. 1661

Sensible of the advantage of retaining a military force to support his recently restored authority, and of the means its patronage afforded him to reward his faithful followers, it was not without some reluctance that the King consented entirely to disband the Army of the Commonwealth*. In the first instance, therefore, immediately after the Restoration, several regiments were re-organized, by the appointment of known Royalists to fill the subordinate commissions, as well as to command them; and the King himself was pleased to take for his Own the regiment which had been com-

* Hume, chap. 63.

1661 manded by Colonel Unton Crook, which was then styled 'The Royal Regiment*.'

But anxious as Charles probably was to maintain a standing army as a necessary implement of Royalty, he was compelled to yield his wishes to the frugal jealousy of his Parliament and the advice of his Minister, Clarendon. The greater part of the army was therefore disbanded in the autumn of 1660, and, amongst the rest, 'The Royal Regiment,' then commanded by Colonel Daniel O'Neale, was disbanded at Bath, in the beginning of December, 1660, by Quarter-Master General Butler†. At the very commencement, however, of the following year, an event occurred which furnished the King with the pretext for maintaining at least a few regiments for the protection of his person. This was the fanatical in-

* 'That the Soldiers may see the affection that his sacred Majesty hath for the Army, He hath been pleased to do them so much honour as to take that regiment that was lately Colonel Unton Crook's for his Own, which is now styled the Royal Regiment.'—*Mercurius Publicus, 28th June to 5th July, 1660—See Journals of the House of Commons, Wed. 11th January, 1652-60.*

'We shall now shew you how the Regiment of Horse that was Unton Crook's is disposed of: viz., Daniel O'Neale, of His Majesty's Bedchamber, Colonel of the Regiment; William Basset, son of Sir Richard Basset, Governor of Cardiff Castle, Captain-Lieutenant; Sir John Stevens, Major; Lord Mandeville, eldest son of the Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, Captain of the Troop, late Captain Withams; Lord Windsor, Captain; Nicholas Armorer, Captain; one of His Majesty's Esquires commands the Troop late Captain Gascoyne's; — Bartie, second son of the Earl of Lindsay, Captain of that which was Colonel Upcott's Troop.'—*Mercurius Publicus, 26th July to 2d August, 1660.*

† Parliamentary Intelligencer, 10th to 17th December, 1660.

surrection of the Millenarians (or the Fifth Monarchy Men, as they were called), under Venner (January 5, 1660–1). The insurrection was speedily suppressed; for it seems doubtful whether the number of Venner's followers ever exceeded sixty*. But the Duke of York took this occasion to propose 'to the Council which was called in 'time of the insurrection, that they should write 'to His Majesty and desire him to stop the dis- 'banding of the Generall's Troop of Horse Guards, 'and the Regiment of Foott, which were to have 'been payd off that day, and that he would rather 'think of raising more men for the security of his 'Person and Government. Daniel O'Neale was 'accordingly sent with an account to the King,' then at Portsmouth, 'who immediately gave or- 'ders for raising a new Regiment of Guards of 'twelve companys, to be commanded by Collonel 'John Russel, and a Regiment of Horse of eight 'troops, of which the Earle of Oxforde was to be 'Collonel, and also a troop of Horse Guards to be 'commanded by the Lord Gerrard†.' In conformity with this advice, a Warrant was issued under the Sign Manual for the establishment of these Regiments from the 26th of January, 1660–1. That to be commanded by the Earl of Oxford consisting of eight troops; of which the first, which His Majesty was pleased to designate as 'His Own,' 1661

* Hume, chap. 63.

† Life of King James II., edited by Dr. E. S. Clarke, pp. 390, 391.

Extract, No. 2, A. D. 1661, from the Life of King James II.—*In Macpherson's Original Papers*, vol. i.

1661 was to have eighty, and the remaining seven, sixty men in each, besides officers*. Efficient and loyal men, it may well be supposed, were selected from the disbanded corps without difficulty: and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was speedily completed, and mustered in Tuthill Fields, Westminster, under the command of its Colonel, February 16, 1661.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS, AT ITS FIRST MUSTER, 16th February, 1661†.

Of His Majesty's Own Troop.

Daniel O'Neale	Captain.
William Basset	Lieutenant.
Peregrine Bertie . . .	Coronet.
Robert Cooper	Quar.-Master.

Of the Earl of Oxford's Troop.

Aubrey Earl of Oxford. .	Colonel.
Thomas Armstrong . . .	Captain-Lieut.
Edward Sheldon. . . .	Coronet.
William Montgomery . .	Quar.-Master.

---

* Establishment of the newly-raised forces, January 26, 1660-1. —*In State-Paper Office.*

† The list of the officers, as mustered in Tuthill Fields, is published in the Kingdome's Intelligencer, February 18th, 1661, and in Mercurius Publicus, February 21st, 1661. A similar list of these officers is also contained in 'A Lyst of all the Officers in Commission,' &c., a MS. in the State-Paper Office. Whilst it continued the only regiment in the service of the King, Lord Oxford's Regiment was generally styled 'the Royal Regiment of Horse;' but when other regiments were raised its original distinction was used in the official orders, and it was always styled the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

1661

Of Colonel Sir Francis Wyndham's Troop.

FRANCIS WYNDHAM . . . Major.
GEORGE MARKHAM. . . . Lieutenant.
CHARLES WYNDHAM . . . Coronet.
FRANCIS BYAM . . . . . Quar.-Master.

Of the Lord Hawley's Troop.

FRANCIS LORD HAWLEY . . Captain.
SIR HENRY JONES . . . . Lieutenant.
WILLIAM JENKYNS . . . . Coronet.
EDWARD HAWLEY . . . . Quar.-Master.

Of Sir Charles Compton's Troop.

SIR CHARLES COMPTON . . Captain.
FRANCIS COMPTON . . . . Lieutenant.
HENRY COMPTON . . . . Coronet.
FLAMOCK COLBORNE . . . Quar.-Master.

Of Colonel Sir Edward Bret's Troop.

SIR EDWARD BRET. . . . Captain.
JOHN ARUNDEL. . . . . Lieutenant.
HENRY SLINGSBY . . . . Coronet.
JO. YOUNG . . . . . Quar.-Master.

Of Colonel Sir Henry Wroth's Troop.

SIR HENRY WROTH . . . Captain.
THOMAS MORLEY . . . . Lieutenant.
JOHN ELVIS. . . . . Coronet.
GYLES FORMAN. . . . . Quar.-Master.

Of Colonel John Fretchville's Troop.

JOHN FRETCHVILLE . . . Captain.
THOMAS CARNABY . . . . Lieutenant
FERDINANDO LITTLETON . . Coronet.
GEORGE BLACKSTONE . . . Quar.-Master.

1661 As most of the officers in the foregoing list were persons of considerable distinction amongst the cavaliers, a short notice of some of the most remarkable is here inserted.

Aubrey de Vere, the nobleman selected to command the First Regiment of Horse, which had been raised under the restored Monarchy, was the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford, of the illustrious family of Vere. Being only five years of age at the death of his father, who was killed at the siege of Maestricht, in 1632, the young Earl became a ward of the Crown, and upon the breaking out of the Civil War was sent abroad to the Court of the Princess of Orange, to complete his education*. He had the command of a regiment of English foot (the Holland Regiment), in the service of the States General, in or before the year 1648†. Having returned to England, he was committed to the Tower as a conspirator against Cromwell, on the 20th of June, 1654. He shortly afterwards obtained his liberty, but continued ever constant to the royal cause, and was engaged in all the eight attempts made for the Restoration of the King, from 1652 to 1659. In the latter year he was again sent to prison

* Collins's Account of the Family of Vere, fol.

† 'For on the 10th of January that year, the famous Algernon 'Sidney, in a letter to Robert Earl of Leicester, informs him, that 'old Berington being dead his brother, Robert Sydney, was made 'Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Oxford, then abroad. This 'regiment, on the breaking out of the war with the Dutch, was 'sent for to England; and the said Robert Sydney was made Co-'lonel thereof by King Charles II., 31st of May, 1665, and is yet 'subsisting, called the Holland Regiment.'—*Collins's Account of the Family of Vere.*

(August 13), on suspicion of being connected with 1661
the rising of Sir George Booth ; but was released November 14th of the same year, by the Committee of Safety appointed by the army, on security to live peaceably. In the following year, at the Restoration, he was the first of the six lords deputed by the House of Peers, with twelve of the Commons, to present to the King at the Hague, the humble petition of Parliament,—'That His Ma-'jesty would be pleased to return and take the 'government of the kingdom into his hands.' His Lordship returned to England with the King, by whom he was invested with the Order of the Garter, on the day after his arrival at Whitehall. He was also in the same year constituted Chief Justice in Eyre, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Essex, and was appointed Colonel of one of the re-organized regiments which were afterwards disbanded*. Having been so great a sufferer in the Royal cause, he had a fair claim to reward from the Crown. But in that age promotion was commonly obtained by intrigue. The Earl was at this time paying his addresses to the daughter of the Earl of Bristol, afterwards married to the Earl of Sunderland. Bristol was then in

* 'Aubrey Vere, Earl of Oxford, Colonel of that regiment lately 'Colonel George Smithson's; his Captain-Lieutenant, Sir William 'Blackstone; George Smithson, late Colonel, now the Major; 'Thomas Lilburn, late Major, the eldest Captain; Francis 'Wilkinson; Wm. Rhodes, Captain; Wm. Wheatly, Captain; 'Thomas Fairfax, formerly Captain-Lieutenant, now Lieutenant 'to Major Smithson.'—*The Parliamentary Intelligencer, 16th July*, 1660.

1661 high favour with the Duchess of Cleveland, and it was, in some degree, to her influence that the Earl of Oxford was indebted for his appointment to be Colonel of the newly-raised Regiment of Horse Guards*.

The Captain-Lieutenant and Cornet of 'His Majesty's Own Troop' had previously held commissions in 'the Royal Regiment,' late Unton Crook's. The Captain, Daniel O'Neale, was the nephew of the celebrated Irish leader Owen O'Neale. In the Civil War he held the rank of Lieutenant of the Horse under Prince Rupert, and was Groom of the Bedchamber to the late King, an office which he continued to hold under his son.

Lord Clarendon gives the following sketch of his character:—'He was in subtlety and under-'standing much superior to the whole nation of 'the old Irish. He was well known in the Court 'of King Charles the First, having spent many 'years between that and the Low Countries; the 'winter season in the one, and the summer always 'in the army in the other: as good an education 'towards advancement in the world as that age

* 'Bristol set up for himself, and paid his court to the Duchess 'of Cleveland, then angry with the Chancellor's forbidding his 'wife to visit her. The King shewed Bristol much countenance, 'and he got the Regiment of Horse for the Earl of Oxford, then a 'pretender to his daughter, since married to the Earl of Sunder-'land; and had he not drove on too fast, he might have got more, 'and might, by the help of his *she friend*, have ruined the Chan-'cellor as he designed.'—*Extract, No.* 2, A.D. 1661, *from the Life of King James II., in Macpherson's Original Papers*, vol. i.

'knew. He had a fair reputation in both cli- 1661
'mates, having a competent fortune of his own to
'support himself without dependence, and a natu-
'ral insinuation and address, which made him
'acceptable in the best company. He was a great
'observer and discerner of men's natures and
'humours, and was very dexterous in compliance
'where he found it useful.

'As soon as the troubles began in Scotland, he
'had with the first the command of a troop of
'Horse; to which he was by all men held very
'equal, having had good experience in the most
'active armies of that time, and of a courage very
'notorious. And though his inclinations were
'naturally to ease and luxury, his industry was
'indefatigable when his honour required it, or
'his particular interest, which he was never
'without, and to which he was very indulgent,
'made it necessary or convenient. In the second
'troubles in Scotland he had a greater command,
'and some part in most of the intrigues of the
'Court.

'When the Civil War began, he, being then in
'the Low Countries, having made an escape out
'of the Tower, where he stood committed by the
'Parliament on a charge of high treason*, chose
'rather to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Horse to Prince
'Rupert than the name of a greater officer which
'he might well have pretended to; presuming that

* 'He accomplished his escape very dexterously in a lady's 'dress.'—*Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*, book viii.

1661 'by his dexterity, he should have such an interest 'in that young Prince as might make his relation 'to him superior to those who had greater titles*.' After the execution of the King, O'Neale proceeded to Ireland, to the Marquis of Ormond, the Lord-Lieutenant; to whom he was of great service in forwarding his negotiations with his uncle Owen O'Neale, then General of the Irish. From Ireland he went to the King in Holland, 'just as His Majesty 'was about to embark for Scotland, and so waited 'upon him; but he was no sooner known to be 'with His Majesty (in Scotland) (as he was a person 'very generally known), but he was apprehended, 'by order from the Council, for being an Irishman, 'and having been in arms on the late King's 'behalf, in the late war; for which they were not 'without some discourse of putting him to death; 'but they did immediately banish him the king-'dom, and obliged him to sign a paper, by which 'he consented to be put to death, if he were ever 'after found in the kingdom†.'

After this O'Neale retired into Holland, and remained in attendance upon the exiled Royal Family, sometimes attending the King in his various movements, at others residing at the Hague, at the court of the Princess Royal, with whom he was a great favourite ‡, and whose governess,

* Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, book viii., where see an account of the intrigue to obtain for him the office of Groom of the Bedchamber, which he obtained in 1643.

† Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, book xiii.

‡ Clarendon's Life and Continuation.

created Countess of Chesterfield at the Restoration, 1661
he afterwards married *.

William Bassett, the Captain-Lieutenant of the King's Troop, was the son of Sir Richard Bassett, a gentleman of Glamorganshire, who, having been compelled to fly the country on account of his share in an insurrection in that county against the usurpations of the Parliament, in 1647 †, was now appointed Governor of Cardiff Castle ‡.

The Cornet, Peregrine Bertie, was the second son of the Earl of Lindsey, whose gallant deeds in the Civil Wars, and devoted loyalty, had raised him to a high place in the King's favour.

Colonel Francis Wyndham, the Major of the Regiment, was the fourth son of Sir Thomas Wyndham, of Kentsford, in Somersetshire. He had acquired a high military reputation by his gallant defence of Dunstar Castle, against the Parliamentary forces, which he surrendered upon fair terms, at the conclusion of the war §. But he is chiefly memorable as the affectionate partizan of the Royal Family, by whose instrumentality, the King was enabled to escape from his enemies after the battle of Worcester. Upon that occasion Wyndham received the fugitive Monarch into his house, at Trent, in Somersetshire, having first requested permission to communicate the secret to

* Collins' Peerage, by Sir J. Bridges.

† A full Relation of the whole proceedings of the late Rising and Commotion in Wales.—*Tract*, 4to. *London, July* 2, 1647.

‡ Parliamentary Intelligencer, July 9 to July 16, 1660.

§ Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

1661 his wife and his mother. That venerable lady, upon receiving her Royal Guest, expressed great joy that, having lost three sons and one grandchild in the service of his father, she herself was still spared to aid in the preservation of his son. Colonel Wyndham told the King, that his father in the year 1636, not long before his death, had assembled his five sons, and addressed them in these remarkable words. He said,—'he feared the beautiful 'garment of peace would shortly be torn in pieces, 'through the neglect of magistrates, the general 'corruption of manners, and the prevalence of a 'puritanical faction; which, if not prevented, 'would undermine the very pillars of Government. 'My sons, we have hitherto seen serene and quiet 'times; but now prepare yourselves for cloudy 'and troublesome. I command you to honour 'and obey our gracious Sovereign, and in all times 'to adhere to the Crown; *and though the Crown 'should hang upon a Bush*, I charge you, forsake 'it not.' 'These words, Sir, (said the Colonel,) 'made so firm an impression in all our breasts, 'that the many afflictions of these sad times cannot 'raze out their indelible characters.—Certainly 'these are the days which my father pointed out 'in that expression; and I doubt not, God hath 'brought me through so many dangers, that I 'might shew myself both a dutiful son, and a loyal 'subject, in faithfully endeavouring to serve your 'Sacred Majesty, in this your greatest distress*.'

* Narrative of concealment at Trent, at the end of Boscobel.

The King, accompanied by the Lord Wilmot, 1661
remained many days in concealment at Trent; during which time Wyndham was indefatigable in his exertions to procure a vessel, and to ascertain from what place he might most securely embark. In this, however, he was entirely unsuccessful, and the King having made an attempt to embark at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, narrowly escaped being betrayed, and was obliged to return to Wyndham's house. At length, after various perilous adventures and disappointments, at Shoreham, in Sussex, a vessel was procured, and his Majesty was conveyed in safety to France*.

After the Restoration a pension of £600 per annum was granted to Colonel Wyndham, for his services to the Crown†. He was also knighted, and appointed one of the Colonels of Militia for the County of Somerset‡. In the summer of 1660 he was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Milburn Port§, and subsequently, in the year 1673, was created a Baronet.

Charles Wyndham, the Cornet, who also was afterwards knighted, was the younger brother of Sir Francis.

The three Comptons were sons of the Earl of

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* Narrative of concealment at Trent; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

† Case of Sir Francis Wyndham, folio tract, 1716.

‡ Mercurius Publicus, August 2 to August 9, 1660.

§ 'Colonel Sir Francis Wyndham, who so nobly held out Dunstar Castle for His Majesty, being lately chosen Burgess for Milburn Port, in the County of Somerset.'—*Parliamentary Intelligencer, August* 26 *to September* 3, 1660.

1661 Northampton, who was slain in 1643, at the battle of Hopton-Heath, near Stafford, after performing acts of the greatest heroism. That nobleman left six sons, who were all highly esteemed for their eminent abilities. Five of them received the honour of knighthood, and the youngest was not less conspicuous. Sir Charles Compton, the second son, who was now appointed to the command of a troop in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, had long been distinguished for his soldier-like conduct and activity in the field. He was with his father in the engagements of Edge-Hill, Hopton-Heath, and other actions. But the most remarkable adventure of his life was the surprise of Beeston Castle, in Cheshire*. This he effected with six men in disguise, under pretence of bringing in provision, of which an intercepted letter had apprized him that the garrison were in want. In this action he was in great danger; two pistols were snapt in his face, but both fortunately missed fire, and he immediately killed those who held them. He likewise shewed the greatest bravery in the year 1644, in endeavouring to surprise Compton House†, in Warwickshire, which the Parliament had secured and made a garrison of. He so far succeeded in this, that he possessed himself of the outworks, cut down the drawbridge, seized the Governor's troop horses, and took thirty of his soldiers in their beds; but not being succoured, he was compelled to retreat. Sir Charles was in great

* Lloyd, 360. † Whitelock's Memorials.

favour with King Charles II., having shewn an ardent zeal for his Restoration. He was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse, at Northampton, in November, 1661*. 1661

Francis Compton, afterwards Sir Francis, the fifth son of the Earl of Northampton, had also been exercised to arms from his youth, having been engaged in the Civil Wars. He was chosen to represent the borough of Warwick in the first Parliament after the Restoration.

A yet more remarkable person was Henry Compton, the sixth and youngest son of the Earl; he had been educated at Oxford, and possessed considerable literary talents, which he afterwards improved by travelling in France, Italy, and other countries†. After the Restoration, fired with the enthusiastic loyalty of the period, and the gallant example of his brothers, he adopted the profession of arms, and became a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; but being shortly afterwards persuaded by his friends that it would be advantageous to the interests of the Established Church to have one of his descent and education enter into holy orders, he readily adopted their advice, and after attaining successive dignities, became Bishop of London, in December, 1675‡.

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* Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses; Collins's Peerage, by Sir E. Brydges.

† Wood's Fasti Oxonienses, by Bliss, part ii. p. 293.

‡ From some expressions contained in his letter to Sir Robert Southwell, Clerk of the Council (now extant), it may be inferred that the difficulty of obtaining higher rank in the army had some influence in inducing him to change his profession. He an-

1661 Francis, Lord Hawley, in the year 1642, had raised a troop of Horse for the King's service in

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nounces to Sir Robert that 'he had procured a cornetcy in the 'King's Regiment on Hobson's choice;' and adds—'I find that 'preferment, like other things, is more easily imagined than com-'passed.' Upon quitting the army he proceeded to Cambridge, where he took his degree of Master of Arts. Afterwards obtaining a grant of the next canonry of Christchurch in Oxford, he visited that University, and, on April 6, 1666, was incorporated Master of Arts there. In the year following he was made Master of the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. On May 24, 1669, he was installed Canon of Christchurch, and in the same year took his degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1674 he was elected Bishop of Oxford; in 1675 he was made Dean of the Royal Chapel; and in December of that year was translated to the see of London, and sworn one of the Lords of the Privy Council. Upon the accession of King James II., whose measures he had strongly opposed, he was dismissed from the Council Board, and also from the deanery of the Royal Chapel. On the 16th of September, 1686, he was suspended, ab officio Episcopi, for refusing, when commanded by the King, to suspend Dr. John Sharp, Minister of St. Giles's in the Fields, who had preached against His Majesty's declaration for dispensing with the penal laws. Being reinstated September 30, 1688, he exerted himself warmly in favour of the succession of the Prince of Orange at the Revolution, when he was again sworn of the Privy Council, and made Dean of the Royal Chapel. In September, 1689, he was empowered to act as Archbishop of Canterbury (the Archbishop, Doctor Sancroft, having refused to take the oath of allegiance), and as such officiated at the coronation of King William and Queen Mary, with whom he was in high favour, having been Tutor to Her Majesty and also to the Princess Ann, her sister. He attended King William III. to the Congress at the Hague in 1691, and from this time appears to have devoted himself entirely to the duties of his diocese till his death, which took place, at the advanced age of eighty, on the 7th of July, 1713. From the noble stand he made against Popery, both in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., he has been peculiarly styled the Protestant Bishop; and his industry and pastoral care of his flock, added to his learning, have acquired for him the reputation of being one of the most exemplary prelates that ever sat upon the bench. The Bishop, who was an excellent

Somersetshire, at his own expense*, and subse- 1661
quently, during the Civil War, held a high command under Prince Rupert †. He was created a Baronet in 1643, and Baron Hawley, 8th July, 1646‡; and, at the Restoration, was appointed to command one of the re-organized regiments, which was afterwards disbanded §.

Sir Edward Brett was, in the year 1644, Captain of a troop of Horse under Sir Richard Greenvill, in Cornwall. 'This troop' (says Lord Clarendon) 'was presently added to the King's 'Guards, under Lord Bernard Stuart; and Cap-'tain Bret was made Major of that Regiment. 'He had done very good service in that part of the 'country ||.' His Cornet, Henry Slingsby, was the second son of Sir Henry Slingsby, a distinguished Royalist, who, after lying in prison for two years, was barbarously executed by Cromwell, in the year 1658.

Colonel John Fretchville, or Fretzeville, had also been a distinguished Royalist Commander, and

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botanist, introduced various species of the maple, cedar, walnut, pine, oak, &c., which yet remain in the gardens of Fulham, the parent stocks of their respective races in the kingdom.

* Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, book vi.

† Whitelock's Memorials.

‡ Peerage of Ireland, October, 1768, where he is stated to have been appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to James, Duke of York, in 1673. He died December 22, 1684.

§ 'His Excellency hath by commission given the command of 'the Regiment which was lately Colonel Hacker's to Francis, Lord 'Hawley, Viscount Duncannon.'—*Mercurius Publicus, June* 28 *to July* 5, 1660.

‖ Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, book viii.

1661 was engaged in most of the great actions of the war. In reward for his services he was subsequently created Baron Fretchville, March 6, 1664*.

Thomas Armstrong, the Lieutenant of the Earl of Oxford's Troop, had been employed by the Royalists as a trustworthy emissary to the King, at Brussels, previous to the Restoration; in consequence of which he had suffered a rigorous imprisonment under the Government of Cromwell†.

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* Sir John Fretchville, who was a most active Royalist, garrisoned his house at Stavely, in the Civil War. He distinguished himself on various occasions, particularly in a skirmish with Captain Revel's and two other troops, which he drove for shelter into Mr. Eyre's house, at Hassop, and, having procured some reinforcements, took them all prisoners. In the month of August, 1644, Stavely House was taken by Major-General Crawford and a part of the Earl of Manchester's army, by capitulation. It is said to have been strongly garrisoned—12 pieces of ordnance, 230 muskets, and 150 pikes were taken in the house.—*Lyson's History of Derbyshire*, p. 265.

† 'Armstrong, before his execution, in answer to the King's 'reported assertion, "that he had been sent over by Cromwell to 'assassinate him," said—"I was told a very great person says I 'was a spy of Cromwell's. I have been sent from England by 'the best and most considerable friends the King then had, with 'bills of exchange for His Majesty's use, and letters of very great 'importance to His Majesty, then at Brussels. I appeal to His 'Majesty if I delivered them not safe to him, and his answers 'too when I returned, which I had not been above six days, 'when I was clapt up ten weeks a close prisoner in the Gate-'House, and in no small hazard of my life for that journey. 'Before this time I had been a whole year at least in Lambeth-'House a prisoner, and after both these times a prisoner in the 'Tower, when the usurper died, and near starving in every one 'of them—very ill treatment for a spy and a pensioner. My 'Lord of Oxford and many other persons of quality will, I think, 'testify my innocency upon this point."'—*Ralph's History of England*, vol. i. p. 799.

This unfortunate gentleman (afterwards Sir Tho- 1661
mas), attaching himself to the fortunes of the Duke of Monmouth, was executed without trial, in the year 1684, for his share in the Rye-House Conspiracy.

CHAPTER II.

Movements of the Regiment—It is quartered at York—Furnishes an escort for the Grand Duke of Tuscany—His account of its appearance—Occurrences connected with the movements of the Regiment—An Adjutant appointed—Reviewed upon Putney Heath—A description of its Colours and Appointments.

1661 AT this distance of time, and in the absence of official documents, we are unable to state with accuracy what were the first stations of the Regiment. The different troops seem to have occupied detached quarters, widely dispersed indeed, but seldom at any great distance from the metropolis; the entire regiment being rarely assembled except for the purpose of review. It is only occasionally that we are able to trace the movements of the new corps, from meagre notices contained in the ephemeral publications of the day. From one of these, 'The 'Kingdom's Intelligencer,' a newspaper published by authority, we learn that the King's Troop was stationed at Newbury, on the 23d of April, 1661. 'Where' (it being the day of His Majesty's coronation,) 'the Mayor, to express his loyalty and 'joy, made a most gallant feast for the gentlemen 'of His Majesty's Troop, under the command of 'that noble Colonel O'Neale, of His Majesty's 'Bedchamber*.' And this, added to the fact, that

* The Kingdom's Intelligencer, Monday, May 6, 1661.

the Regiment, or the greater part of it was reviewed 1663
by His Majesty, with the remainder of his Guards, in Hyde Park, July 4, 1663*, is all the trace we possess of its movements, till the commencement of the Dutch war in 1665.

The principal cause of that war is undoubtedly to be referred to the jealousy entertained by the English towards a great commercial rival. But there was another circumstance which tended much to heighten the animosity of the English restored Government against the Dutch; this was the discovery of an extensive conspiracy of the old Puritan party in the neighbourhood of York, the leaders of which, though no persons of any note were concerned in it, were in active correspondence with the Republican Government of Holland, the character of whose institutions, civil and religious, afforded them hopes of sympathy†. In the winter

* '4th of July, 1663. I saw His Majesty's Guards, being of 'Horse and Foot, 4,000, led by the General the Duke of Albemarle, 'in extraordinary equipage and gallantry.'—*Evelyn's Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 358.

† 'The conspiracy in Yorkshire was discovered also by false 'brethren. No gentleman engaged it, but Mr. Stockdale, and he 'only for misprision. He served after in Parliament. In the war 'they kept intelligence with the Dutch; but the old General dis- 'covered all their designs, else they had risen when the plague was 'in London, and the King had left it.'—*Macpherson's Original Papers*, 1663, extract 10.

'Some of the regicides had sought shelter in Holland, and it was 'only by the uncommon alertness of Downes, the British Ambas- 'sador, that they were seized and sent to England. Nay, De Witt, 'and other leaders in the States, kept up a secret correspondence 'with Ludlow, and the other banished Republican English, in 'hopes that their party might yet find work for Charles in his own 'kingdom.'—*Scott's Dryden's Works; Notes to Annus Mirabilis.*

1664 of 1664, several of the conspirators had been condemned by a Special Commission which was sent down to York to try them, and they were afterwards executed*. But, in order still more to overawe the party, and to place that part of his dominions in a posture of defence, the King resolved
1665 upon maintaining a strong garrison at York; of which Lord Hawley†, who (O'Neale being now dead ‡) had succeeded to the command of the King's Troop, was appointed Governor. The King's Troop, on its march to the North, took up

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* According to Ralph, who quotes several authorities, a rising was certainly intended in the North about this time; but the conspirators were all persons of mean condition. By a letter he inserts from Mr. Secretary Bennet to the Duke of Ormond, dated January 20, 1664, it appears the Judges there had found fifteen guilty. In a note he quotes Ludlow, who acknowledges that about this time, the Republicans had hopes of again succeeding; and Colonel Algernon Sidney, who had resided some time in Italy, removed into Flanders, so that he should not be wanting to the public service in case an opportunity should offer, and meeting with Ludlow and his friends in Switzerland, assured them of his affection and friendship, and no ways declined to own them and the cause for which they suffered.—*Ralph's History of England*, vol. i. p. 98.

† This nobleman appears to have been a favourite Councillor of the King and his brother James. In his Memoirs, after describing the circumstances under which this Regiment and the other 'New Forces' were raised, says, 'and in this I cannot but think my good 'Lord Hawley a wiser statesman than they; for upon this occasion 'he told the King, that the better he was guarded, the more 'his enemies would fear him, and his friends love him.'—*Life of James II., by Clarke*, vol. i. p. 391.

‡ 'Mr. O'Neale of the Bedchamber dyed yesterday, very rich, 'and left his old lady all. Mr. James Hamilton, the Duke of 'Ormond's nephew, shall have his Groom of the Bedchamber's 'place, and Sir William Blackstone his troop of Horse.'—*Letter to Dr. Sancroft, Dean of York, from Edward Savage, dated Cock-Pitt, at Whitehall, Oct.* 25, 1664. *MS. Harleian*, 3785.

its quarters at Leicester, on the 9th of February, 1665
1664-5, upon which occasion,' Captain Bassett, the
' Officer in Chief with the troop, was solemnly
' invited by the Mayor and Aldermen of the town
' to a banquet, where they were not only treated
' with great freedome and generosity, but with
' many particular demonstrations of loyalty and
' affection; the Mayor, in the name of the rest,
' making ample professions to the said Captain how
' great an honour they accounted it to have that
' occasion of paying a respect to any that belonged
' to His Majesty, and the said Captain, on the
' other side, demeaning himself with an answerable
' civility and kindness*.'

In the following May the great plague broke out in London, upon which the King, with the Duke of York, removed to Hampton Court, and afterwards to Salisbury, from whence the King thought fit to send his brother to York, that he might have an eye upon the Northern parts†. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Duchess, arrived in that city, August 3, 1665, and were received with much ceremony, and every demonstration of respect. At a convenient place, a little remote from the city, were drawn up the troops of His Majesty's Guards, under the command of Lord Hawley, the Governor, which (says the account) added much to the splendour of His Royal

* The Newes, published for satisfaction and information of the People (with privilege). Thursday, February 16, 1664-5.

† Life of James, vol. i. p. 421, 422.

1665 Highness' reception*. During the stay of His Royal Highness at York, the King's Troop, under the command of Lord Hawley, appears to have returned to the South. That nobleman was succeeded in his government by Colonel (now Lord) Fretchville; the establishment of whose troop was, upon this occasion, augmented to one hundred private soldiers besides officers. On the 23d of September, the Duke and Duchess of York set out upon their progress southward, in order to rejoin the King, at this time holding his Court at Oxford, on account of the plague. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the Sheriffs of York as far as Tadcaster, the extent of their jurisdiction, and by the High Sheriff, Sir Francis Cobbe, through the whole county. The Lord Berckley, Sir Allin Apsley, with the chief officers of his Court and Guard, conducted His Royal Highness out of the town; and within the city, Major Waters and Captain Jefferyes, two officers of His Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards, drew up their companies near the gate, to form him a guard; and in a convenient place without the walls, the Troop of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, under the command of the Governor, Lord Fretchville, was drawn up, to pay a farewell salute to the Duke, which was answered by the cannon from Clifford's Tower†.

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* The Newes, August 10, 1665.

† The Newes, Thursday, September 28, 1665.

'Here (at York) was interred yesterday, the body of Sir Tho-
'mas Carnaby, Lieutenant to the Lord Fretchville, at the Cathe-

During the remainder of the Dutch war Lord Fretchville's Troop continued at York. The other troops of the Regiment were quartered in or near the metropolis, or in country towns in the south and eastern parts of the kingdom. But for several years from this time the Regiment does not appear to have been engaged in any transaction of importance: we are, however, indebted to the pen of a foreigner for an interesting account of it during this period. In the year 1669, Cosmo III., Duke of Tuscany, after travelling through Spain, visited this country. He landed at Plymouth at the beginning of April in that year, and proceeded by easy stages towards London. Having left Salisbury on the morning of the 13th of April, the account of his travels thus proceeds:—'He discovered, two miles 'from Basingstoke, a troop of Horse, excellently 'mounted, of the Royal Regiment of my Lord Au- 'brey De Vere, Earl of Oxford, commanded by his 'Lieutenant*. They came, by the King's orders, 'to attend upon, and be at the disposal of, His 'Highness, as was intimated to him by the Com- 'mander, who, dismounting, came up to the car- 'riage. His Highness, in reply, accepted only a 'small party, whom he sent to meet the baggage, 'and dismissed the rest. He then alighted to ex- 1669

'dral, with a funeral pomp and solemnity that was but due to a 'person of his quality, loyalty, and courage. He was unhappily 'slain on Wednesday last, and his death is exceedingly lamented.' —*Ibidem*

* The Earl of Oxford's Troop was at that time quartered at Reading. *War Office Records.*

1669 'amine the military more closely, inspecting every 'file of the company, the officers of which wore 'a red sash with gold tassels. This Regiment of 'the Earl of Oxford is composed of eight com- 'panies of seventy men each. They receive from 'the King half a ducat a day: this is paid them 'every two months, which being of twenty-eight 'days each, they have seven payments annually. 'In each of these companies the Colonel has the 'privilege of keeping two places vacant, and of 'appropriating the emolument to himself; which 'amounts to more than fourteen pounds sterling 'every week*.' After the Grand Duke had remained a short time in London, the King gratified him by a review of his Guards, &c., in Hyde Park (May 21). We learn from his account that at this review seven troops of the Earl of Oxford's Regiment were present, consisting of sixty men in each: and the following is his account of the order in which the several regiments present marched past the King:—'They marched by in files in sight 'of His Majesty and their Highnesses. The van- 'guard consisted of the company of the Duke of 'Monmouth, who marched at its head in full dress. 'This was followed by the General's Company and 'a troop of Cavalry of the Earl of Oxford's Regi- 'ment; the Infantry Regiment of the King came

* Travels of Cosmo the Third, Duke of Tuscany, in England, translated from a MS. in the Laurentian Library at Florence, 1821, p. 157.

The privilege alluded to by the Duke seems to have been shortly afterwards abolished.—*War Office Records.*

'next, with six pieces of cannon; that of General 1669
'Monk following, which was succeeded by the
'Regiment of Cavalry of Oxford*.'

The military events of this reign were few, and not very interesting, and, as far as this individual Regiment is concerned, perhaps still less so. But, in order to render the narrative more continuous and intelligible, it seems necessary to refer slightly to transactions more properly belonging to a general history, but which, in their effect, had a sensible influence upon the military affairs of that period. By his secret treaty with France, in 1670, the King had bound himself to raise a certain number of troops, and in case Parliament, as had been foreseen, should refuse to grant the necessary supplies for their maintenance, the French King, on his part, had promised to furnish a large subsidy. Accordingly, several regiments were raised about this time, the greater part of which were sent abroad under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, as a contingent force to co-operate with the French in their attempts to subjugate the United Provinces. 1672
These troops, which are said to have amounted to near ten thousand men, had acquired honour in every action, and highly contributed to the successes of Louis: but upon the meeting of the Parliament, in 1674, that body, alarmed by the evi- 1674
dent tendency of the King's measures to render himself absolute, strongly remonstrated against these newly-raised forces; and, chiefly for want of re-

* Travels of Cosmo, p. 306, 307.

1674 sources to enable him to carry on the war, Charles was compelled to conclude a separate peace with the Dutch. He could not, however, be induced to withdraw his troops from the French service, though strongly pressed both by the States and his own Parliament. But he obliged himself, by an article in the treaty, not to allow them to be recruited: his partiality to France prevented a strict execution of this engagement*. The newly-raised regiments in England were, however, disbanded, and the establishment of those before existing reduced. Ten men were disbanded out of each troop of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, April the 6th, 1674.

1676 On the 23d of May, 1676, a grand review of the King's Guards and other forces took place in Hyde Park†. The whole of Lord Oxford's Regiment was present, with the exception of Lord Fretchville's and Captain Henry Slingsby's Troops, which are described as 'lying remote‡.'

1677 At length the King seems to have felt sensible of the necessity of restraining the ambition of the French Monarch, and, for this purpose, entered into an alliance with the Prince of Orange, who had recently married his niece.

1678 At the commencement of the year 1678, the supplies having been voted, so eager was the nation for a war with France, that an army of near twenty

* Hume's History of England, chap. 65.

† Four troops of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards were reviewed in Hyde Park in the previous year, May 13.

‡ War Office Records.

thousand men was raised in a few weeks*. The 1678
regiments in the French service were recalled, and three thousand men, under the Duke of Monmouth, were sent over to secure Ostend. A troop of Horse of sixty men, under Captain Wynd, was sent to Jersey†; thirty of these being raised by draught out of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards: the establishment of that Regiment was again raised to sixty men in each troop, three of which were under orders to embark for Flanders, under the command of Sir Francis Compton‡. The Peace of Nimeguen, however, put an end to these preparations, and the Parliament, finding that there was to be no war with France, eagerly pressed the disbanding the army§. Charles, therefore, was obliged to disband the greater part

* Hume's History of England, chap. 56. Amongst the regiments now raised were the Duke of York's Regiment of Horse, under the Earl of Peterborough; the Queen's Regiment of Horse, under the Duke of Albemarle; His Majesty's Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by the Earl of Feversham; a Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Prince Rupert; The Duchess of York's Regiment of Foot; Colonel Henry Sidney's Regiment of Foot; the Lord Gerard's Regiment of Horse, &c. The Duke of Monmouth's Regiment of Horse, under its Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir J. Lanier, returned from France in the spring of 1673, also his Regiment of Foot. Most of these were afterwards disbanded.

† See Appendix.—Captain Wynd's Troop returned to England, and were ordered to be disbanded in July, 1679. This officer's name appears in the list of 1688, as Lieutenant of the King's Troop, then commanded by Sir John Parsons. The King's Troop, under Captain Legg, attended the King to Portsmouth, where he then held his Court, August 9, 1678.—*War Office Records.*

‡ War Office Records.

§ The Duke of Monmouth being recalled from Scotland, the Duke of York proceeded thither in great state, being escorted by

1678 of these forces in this and the following year*, with the exception of some few regiments, which were sent over to Holland, and remained in the service of the States.

1680 Tangier being, in the year 1680, threatened by the Moors, a considerable force was embarked to place that fortress in a state of defence†. A troop

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the King's Troop, under Captain Legg, as far as Grantham, and from thence to York by the Lord Oxford's Troop, from which last city Lord Fretchville's Troop formed the escort, till relieved by troops sent from Scotland to meet him.

* That the precarious existence of the military establishments of this reign were productive of irregularity and crime may be gathered from the records in the War Office. The order for paying off and disbanding a regiment is pretty regularly followed by an order to the Commanding Officers of the several troops of the Earl of Oxford's Regiment to patrole the roads carefully.

† An order was issued to the Commissary-General of Musters on the 21st of September, 1680, to pass Lieut.-Col. Piercy Kirke and his servant, as Capt.-Lieut. of Lord Oxford's Troop, during his absence as Lieut.-Colonel of Lord Plymouth's Regiment at Tangier. A similar order had been issued in the year 1674 *(State Paper Office)*, to pass the same officer during his absence with the Duke of Monmouth, in France. This gentleman, probably a relation of the Countess of Oxford (whose name was Kirke), has been held up to execration by historians, for atrocities said to have been perpetrated by him, upon the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in the West of England, for which, however, if they ever took place, there is strong ground for supposing he ought not to be held responsible, inasmuch as after the battle of Sedgemore, when some of these enormities are said to have taken place, he was inferior in rank not only to Lord Feversham, the Commander, but also to Lord Churchill, and surely dared not have put one of the King's subjects to death without higher authority (well-disciplined as James's army notoriously was). And in the latter case, at Taunton, when attending the Chief Justice Jefferies, his power was equally superseded. For that infamous Magistrate, when proceeding upon his bloody circuit, to enable him to control the escort which attended him, and to order military execution in case the

of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, under Captain Sandys, was ordered to form part of this expedition, but was afterwards countermanded*. 1680

In the summer of 1681 the King summoned his Parliament at Oxford; and, apprehensive of violence, proceeded thither surrounded by his Guards. The greater part of Lord Oxford's Regiment being quartered upon the road†. From this time the King seems to have depended upon his army as the basis of his authority, and he devoted much of his attention to place it in an efficient state. An adjutant was appointed to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards in 1684‡. The want of such an 1684

law should be insufficient, was invested with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General of the Forces; and it was from this circumstance that King James always spoke of this circuit as 'Jefferyes' campaign.'

* 'The Parliament, enraged at the rejection of the Exclusion 'Bill, refused to vote any supplies for the deliverance of Tangier, 'which they denominated a nursery for popish soldiers.'—*Life of King James.*

Captain Lucy's Troop attended the King at Newmarket, 12th April, 1680.—*War Office Records.*

† 'The King, to prepare for the Oxford Parliament, had some 'Guards with him, and quartered the best part of Oxford's Regiment 'on the road to secure his return. He left a body to secure the 'city. In doubt of Colonel Russel, he would have had Earl 'Thanet buy his regiment, who agreed, but afterwards declined 'it, on pretence that the King went not on for reform at Court, 'which disheartened honest men.'—*Extract No.* 1, A. D. 1681, *from the Life of King James II.; Machpherson's Original Papers*, vol. i.

‡ See Appendix.—'It had been usual to allow the non-commis-'sioned officers and soldiers eight-pence a day above their regular 'pay to defray the additional expense of their quarters, when 'quartered in Southwark; and it being represented that other 'places in the suburbs of London were not less expensive, the same 'allowance was granted to the troops when quartered in Holborn.' —*War Office Records*, 3*d Nov.* 1683.

1684 officer had hardly been felt before, for the different troops had hitherto been so widely detached, that they seem to have been considered almost, or wholly, independent. On the 1st of October, in this year, the King reviewed his troops on Putney Heath. There were present the three troops of Horse Guards, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, two battalions of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, one battalion of the Coldstream Regiment, one of his Royal Highness' Regiment, and one of Dumbarton's, or the Royals. From a list of the troops reviewed, as published at the time, we gather the following particulars relative to this Regiment: —'The pri-'vate men are distinguished by their carbine belts, 'laced with gold upon buff with a red edging; 'hooses and holster-caps with the royal cypher 'embroidered upon blew, coated and cloaked blew, 'lined red. The King's Troop has only a kettle-'drum, which none of the other troops have, with a 'standard crimson and the imperial crown em-'broidered. The Colonel's colours, the royal cypher, 'crimson. The Major's, gold streams, crimson. 'The First Troop, the rose, crowned. The Se-'cond, a thistle, crowned. The Third, the 'fleur-de-lis, crowned. The Fourth, the harp, 'crowned. The Fifth, the royal oak, embroidered 'upon their crimson colours*.

* A General and Complete List Military of every Commission Officer of Horse and Foot now commanding His Majesty's Land Forces of England, as established at the time of the Review upon Putney Heath, October 1, 1684.

CHAPTER III.

Death of King Charles the Second, and Accession of King James the Second—The Duke of Monmouth invades the Kingdom—the Blues join the Army under the Earl of Feversham—Advance of the Duke of Monmouth—He passes the Avon on his march northward—Retires to Bridgewater—Battle of Sedgemoor, and defeat of Monmouth—Arbitrary measures of the King—The Earl of Oxford dismissed from the command of the Regiment, which is given to the Duke of Berwick—Prince of Orange lands at Torbay—The Blues join the Army assembled at Salisbury—Defection of Lord Cornbury, who attempts to carry over this with two other Regiments to the Prince of Orange—the King arrives at Salisbury—Harangues his Army, and rewards those who had remained faithful—Earl of Arran appointed Colonel of the Regiment—King retires to London—Advance of the Prince of Orange—Earl of Oxford restored to the Colonelcy of the Blues—King quits the Kingdom—Quarters appointed for the Forces.

THE King died on the 6th of February, 1685, and 1685
was succeeded by his brother, King James the Second. The coronation of this Prince was celebrated with much solemnity on the 23d of the following April. But the rejoicings consequent upon that event were scarcely concluded, when the nation was alarmed by the invasion of the Duke of Monmouth, who, with a few followers, had landed at Lyme, in Dorsetshire (June 11th). The King immediately took energetic measures to suppress the rebellion: the militias of Dorset and Somerset were called out; but, not altogether trusting to these, he assembled his regular forces from

1685 all parts of the kingdom, gave orders for raising new regiments, and recalled those which were in the service of the States*. The troops of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards marched from their quaters at Portsmouth, Chichester, and the vicinity of London, to join the army, which was now assembled in the West, under the Earl of Feversham. In the mean time, Monmouth, whose followers at his landing are said to have scarcely exceeded eighty, was now at the head of above two thousand men†: with these he advanced to Taunton, where he was proclaimed King, on the 20th of June. Having declared the Duke of Albemarle a traitor, who, with the militia of Somersetshire, lay within six miles of Taunton ready to attack him, he marched forward to Bridgewater; and from thence, proceeding northward, with the intention of penetrating into Cheshire, (where it was supposed he had many friends,) he crossed the Avon at Keynsham Bridge; but hearing of the defeat of his confederate, the Duke of Argyle, in the North, and being assured that great numbers of the country people in the marshes of Somersetshire ‡ were ready to join him, he determined to fall back to Bridgewater. On his retreat he had a sharp skirmish with a party of the King's troops at Philips Norton, in which the latter was repulsed with considerable loss. Upon arriving at Bridgewater the

* Rapin's History of England.

† Rapin.

‡ Evelyn says that his army was principally composed of Mendip miners.—*Evelyn's Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 601.

Duke seems to have been much dispirited; his 1685
troops were badly armed, and he was in want of good officers, none but the meanest of the people having joined him. He now decided upon again attempting to penetrate northwards with his army: accordingly, on the evening of the 4th of July, he marched out of Bridgewater, hoping, by a night march, to elude the vigilance of the King's army. As, however, he was passing over the bridge, he was informed by a spy, that the Royal army had left its previous quarters at Somerton, with the apparent intention of preventing his march to the northward, and had halted at a village called Weston, near to which they had encamped that very afternoon. Upon inquiring of the spy, whether they had begun to intrench, and being assured that they had not, which was also corroborated by a second spy, the Duke resolved upon an attempt to surprise Feversham in his camp.

That General, though his military reputation was by no means worthy of his relationship to Turenne, whose nephew he was, does not appear upon this occasion to have been wanting in vigilance. His infantry, amounting to about eighteen hundred men, were encamped upon Sedgemoor, having the village of Weston in their rear; their front was protected by a ditch, which serves as a drain to the Moor, and though it was then a dry season, was not to be passed by horse but in one or two places. It was this drain deceived the Duke of Monmouth; for he, not knowing of it, thought the foot lay exposed, and consequently the whole quarter: the horse amounted to about seven hundred, the

1685 main body of which were posted in the village. A party of the Horse Guards, under Major Oglethorpe, were sent to patrole the roads in the direction of Bristol and Keynsham, whilst a squadron of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and about fifty Dragoons, under the command of Sir Francis Compton, were posted as an advanced guard upon the Moor, in front of the infantry. The artillery, consisting of sixteen guns, was drawn up upon the high road leading from Weston to Bridgewater, and in front of them a small party of dragoons were stationed as a guard.

In order to avoid the fire of the artillery, and to attack, what he deemed to be the weakest part of Feversham's position, the Duke of Monmouth commenced his march, at eleven o'clock at night, along the road leading from Bridgewater to Bristol, until he came to a lane that leads on to the Moor; by which, after ordering his baggage and carriages to turn off upon the Axbridge road, there to await his further order, he advanced to attack the King's army. His horse, consisting of some eight squadrons, marched first; his cannon, which were but three small iron guns, followed at the head of the foot, which were formed in five battalions, each of which had one company rudely armed with scythes, instead of grenadiers. The horse were commanded by Lord Grey, and the five regiments of foot by Lieut.-Colonel Wade. After passing through two defiles, the last of which was about a mile from the camp, their march was discovered by the advanced sentries of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; and

Compton, after exchanging a few shots with them, withdrew his party to the camp, and, having given the alarm, formed his men on the right of the infantry. Immediately the alarm was given in the camp (continues the King's account) 'the foot 'stood to their arms, and were drawn up in battle 'at the head of their tents, in very good order; 'and the horse were drawing out of the village 'as fast as they could. The foot were in six bat-'talions: the first on the right was composed of 'five companies of Dumbarton's, one of which were 'grenadiers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel 'Douglas; next to which were two battalions of the 'first regiment of guards, of six companies in each, 'besides one company of grenadiers of that regiment, 'at the head of the first of which, was the Duke 'of Grafton, their Colonel, and Eaton, the Major 'of it, was at the head of the other; next to them 'was a battalion of the second regiment of guards, of 'six companies, and another of grenadiers, at whose 'head was Lord Sackfield; then five companies of 'Trelawney's, one of which were grenadiers, com-'manded by Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill. On 'the left of all was another small battalion, com-'posed as the former, commanded by Colonel Kirke. 'As for the horse, there were one hundred and 'fifty commanded out of the three troops of guards, 'and sixty grenadiers on horseback, commanded by 'Villiers, seven troops of the King's Regiment of 'Horse*, and four of dragoons: the horse com- 1685

* From the War Office books it appears that the troops of the

1685 'manded by Sir Francis Compton, and the dragoons 'by Lord Cornbury, one of which last was at Lam-'port, commanded by Captain Coy, to secure that 'pass, and so get intelligence in case the rebels 'should march westward: the train of artillery 'consisted of sixteen field-pieces, under the conduct 'of Mr. Sheers.

Oglethorpe's party in the meantime, though he crossed both the roads leading northwards, saw nothing of the rebels, they not coming so far: he therefore returned to the Moor, passing through Chedsey, and crossed to the other road leading from Bridgewater to Weston. Here he halted, and sent four horsemen as far as the bridge, to bring him certain news. Being challenged by a centinel near the bridge, they pretended to belong to his party, and were informed that Monmouth had marched with all the army, leaving only a small guard there. Upon receiving this information Oglethorpe made what haste he could back to the camp.

The advanced guard under Compton having retreated, the Duke of Monmouth immediately ordered Lord Grey with his horse to dash forward into the camp; and, mixing with the King's foot, endeavour to keep them from coming together,

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six following Captains were certainly present at the battle, viz. Parsons, Littleton, Windham, Sandys, Adderly, and Compton. The King's account, however, says, that seven troops were present —the seventh was either Lloyd's or Cornwall's. Slingsby's was detained at Egham, upon the arrival of the account of the Duke's defeat.

that the cannon should follow the horse, and the 1685
foot the cannon; and so finish what the horse had begun, before the King's horse or cannon could get in order. The horse accordingly advanced; but finding the ditch, of whose existence they were till then ignorant, and having received the fire of one or two battalions, which were already formed on the other side, a panic seems to have seized them, and, headed by their pusillanimous commander, they fled from the field in disorder. Meanwhile, Monmouth was advancing rapidly with the main body, directing his march by the matches of Dumbarton's (which was the only one of the King's regiments that had matchlocks). But finding his horse all gone, and the King's troops already formed, he halted within thirty or forty paces of the ditch, and attempted to form his battalions (for he had advanced in such haste that they were in great confusion). But before this could be done, one of his battalions rashly beginning to fire, the whole army followed the example; and, being for the most part untrained men, their fire was ill-directed, and did but little execution upon the King's troops. His three guns, however, which were formed in the front, being exceedingly well plied by a Dutch gunner, which he had brought over with him, were very destructive. The battle had become general, when Feversham, having brought up his artillery, ordered Villiers, with a party of the horse and grenadiers on horseback, Captain Adderly's Troop of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and one troop

1685 of dragoons, to pass over the ditch on the left of the foot, to threaten the right flank of the rebels; and, meeting Oglethorpe, who had now returned with his patroling party, also Captain Upcot's guard of fifty horse, he ordered them to join Sir F. Compton with the remainder of the horse, on the right of the foot. Day now began to break, and the Royalist foot advancing across the ditch, whilst the horse upon the right fell upon the flank of the rebels, they fled in confusion, and were pursued with great slaughter till they got off the Moor into the inclosures; which they soon did, the Moor, in that place, being not above eight hundred yards broad from ditch to ditch. There was the greatest slaughter of the rebels in that ditch, which was deep and boggy, and in the corn-field on the other side of it. About one thousand four hundred of the rebels were killed in the battle and pursuit, and about an equal number made prisoners.

The loss on the King's side is supposed not to have exceeded three hundred. Monmouth fled from the field with a single attendant, and, two days afterwards, being taken in disguise near Ringwood, in Hampshire, was carried to London, and met his fate upon the scaffold within ten days after his defeat. The services of the Royal army were liberally rewarded; considerable sums of money being granted to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers wounded during the campaign in the west*. Upon the assembling of his

* See Appendix.

Parliament in the autumn of this year, the King 1686
told them that having found the militia insufficient for the security of the Government during the late insurrection, he had increased the regular forces to near double their former number*; and, in fact, from this time he seems to have proceeded systematically in his attempt to render the army the instrument by which he hoped to make his government absolute, and to subvert the established religion of the kingdom†. To convince the people that he was determined to support his authority by force of arms if necessary, and to overawe them by a display of his power, a large encampment was formed upon Hounslow Heath during the summer of the three following years‡; and no pains were omitted to induce commanding offi-

* Hume's History of England, chap. 70.

† There is, in the books of the War Office, an Order, dated February 19, 1685-6, to pay Robert Burk, Chaplain of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, six months' pay, due to him, amounting to 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* It seems within the verge of probability that this person (bearing a name almost peculiarly Irish) was a Roman Catholic.

‡ During these encampments the King spent much of his time in disciplining his army, which, says Dr. Lingard (History of England, chap. 8, vol. viii.), 'was, in the general opinion, the best 'paid, the best appointed, and the best disciplined in Europe.' The number of the troops encamped, however, at any one time, did not probably exceed ten thousand men. The Duke of Berwick, in his Memoirs, says that, 'in the year 1688, we had in the 'camp upon Hounslow Heath about four thousand men.' Out of compliment to that young commander, who returned to England in 1687, having highly distinguished himself by his gallantry when serving with the Austrian army, at the siege of Buda, the particular operations of that siege were represented by the troops encamped under his direction.

1686 cers to suffer their regiments to be recruited with Catholics. He personally solicited the chief of his nobility and others who possessed influence, civil or military, to exert that influence in favour of the changes he contemplated. Nor did he hesitate, where persuasion failed, to employ menaces, and to visit with his highest displeasure those who dared to evince the least resistance to his
1688 designs. Amongst the rest, in the spring of 1688, the Earl of Oxford, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex, having been pressed to use his influence in his Lieutenancy to procure petitions in favour of the repeal of the penal laws and test, boldly answered—'That he could not persuade 'others to do that which in his own conscience 'he disapproved.' In consequence of this the command of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was taken from him and given to the Duke of Berwick, the King's natural son*.

The transactions of this memorable year are detailed in the general histories of the period, to which they properly belong. Confining this narrative, therefore, to such of them as are purely military, and, as far as possible, to those in which this Regiment was engaged, the next event to be recorded is the landing of the Prince of Orange. Though aware of the contemplated invasion, the King was for some time uncertain in what part of his dominions the invader would land: but when certain tidings arrived that the Prince of Orange

* Memoirs of Sir John Reresby, p. 256.

had landed at Torbay (November 5), he proceeded 1688
to assemble his forces. This Regiment marched, on the 8th of November, from its previous quarters at Winchester, to Salisbury*, the rendezvous of the army, which its Colonel, the Duke of Berwick, was appointed to command. But James seems to have been now sensible that his tyrannical government during the last three years had alienated the affection of his subjects, and that energy which had marked his measures in suppressing the insurrection of the Duke of Monmouth was no longer apparent. The disaffection was indeed universal, and, as Hume justly remarks, 'even those who took not the field against 'him were able to embarrass and confound his 'counsels.' The Duke of Berwick was still at Portsmouth, of which place he was Governor; his orders to proceed to Salisbury to take the command of the army having been purposely delayed for some days by Mr. Blathwayte, the Secretary at War, in order to favour the designs of the disaffected officers†. In the mean time Lord Corn-

* There is apparent treachery in the Order (see Appendix). It would seem to have been the intention of the Secretary at War to disarm the Regiment, in order that it might be more easily delivered into the hands of the Prince of Orange; whilst the circumstance of leaving their 'armour' (probably only 'backs and breasts' are included in this term) behind them would prepare the soldiers to expect a long forced march. The disaffected officers foresaw, that, in order to enable the horses to bear the fatigues of the long and rapid march they projected, it would be desirable that they should turn out in what we should now call Light Marching Order.

† The Duke of Berwick, in his Memoirs, says 'J'étois alors à

1688 bury, Colonel of the Royal Dragoons, who, in the absence of the Duke, was the senior officer with the army, had entered into a design with Lieutenant-Colonel Langston, commanding the Duke of St. Alban's Regiment, and some of the officers of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to carry over these three regiments to the Prince of Orange; which design was carried into effect in the following manner* :—Orders were given at the setting of the watch at ten o'clock at night, on the 11th of November, that the Adjutants and Quarter-Masters should hold themselves in readiness for the coming of the post, as marching orders were expected. At twelve o'clock the post arrived; and Colonel Langston, having broken open the bag before the officers, the orders, apparently from Mr. Blathwayte, were produced, an dcarried to Lord Cornbury, who then gave directions for the regiments to march at five o'clock towards the

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'Portsmouth mon Gouvernement, et j'y reçus ordre d'aller à Salisbury prendre le commandement des troupes qui s'y assembloient.' A little further on the Duke continues—'Le Sieur de Blathwayt, Secretaire de la Guerre, pour favoriser ce projet, avoit expres diffré pendant plusieurs jours de m'envoyer l'ordre du Roi.'—*Memoires du Berwick*, tom i. p. 29.

The Earl of Feversham had the general command of the army under the King.

* This account of the defection of the three regiments has been taken partly from a letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose Norton, of St. Alban's Regiment (who was made prisoner by the Prince of Orange's troops, but afterwards returned to the King), given in Macpherson's Original Papers; partly from the Life of King James, edited by Dr. E. S. Clarke; and partly from the Memoires du Berwick. These three accounts, for the most part, very closely agree.

enemy, which they accordingly did, Lord Corn- 1688
bury himself accompanying them; and, fearing lest upon the arrival of the Duke of Berwick he should be pursued, he continued his march day and night, making only such occasional short halts as were necessary to refresh his men and horses. Upon arriving at Axminster, within six miles of the Prince of Orange's quarters, on the afternoon of the 13th, they were joined by the Earl of Abingdon, Sir Walter Clerges, and about thirty or forty other gentlemen, who pretended to be volunteers. It was now given out that a design of the enemy to beat up their quarters had been discovered, and, to prevent it, orders were given that they should be ready in the evening to beat up those of the enemy. Accordingly, late at night, the three regiments were again in motion towards a large body of cavalry, which the Prince of Orange (apprized of their approach by Lord Cornbury) had sent to meet them. When, at length, finding themselves betrayed*, the greater part of them galloped back as fast as they could, being pursued

* The treachery, it appears, was thus discovered:—Lord Cornbury was now requested by Clifford, the Major of his own regiment, and Littleton, Major of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to exhibit his orders, 'and was so terrified by the threats 'of the loyal officers, that he stole away and made his escape, 'whilst his regiment, with that of the Duke of Berwick, with the 'exception of thirty troopers, marched back to Salisbury. The 'third regiment, belonging to the Duke of St. Alban's, had mus-'tered at a distance, and the men, ignorant of the transaction, fol-'lowed Colonel Langston to Honiton, where they were received as 'friends by General Talmash.'—*Lingard's History of England*, vol. viii. chap. 8.

1688 for some distance by the horse of the Prince of Orange. But, meeting in their flight with the Duke of Berwick (who, upon his arrival at Salisbury, finding the regiments gone, had immediately set out in pursuit of Lord Cornbury), he was speedily enabled to rally the fugitives, and conducted them back to Salisbury. Besides the few officers who went over, the number of private soldiers who embraced the Prince of Orange's service, or were detained at his quarters, are stated to have been—of the Duke of Berwick's twenty-five mounted, and two foot; of St. Alban's, one hundred and one mounted, and fifty dragoons*.

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* These numbers are taken from the letter of Colonel Ambrose Norton. King James says,—'Only Cornet Compton, with two or 'three subalterns and about ten troopers of the King's Regiment 'of Horse, deserted. It was believed the Lieutenant-Colonel would 'have done so too, but that he was stunned and apprehended—the 'Major would have secured him—so he returned to the King, and 'Clifford, the Major of Dragoons, brought off the body of the Re-'giment. Nay, most of the troopers of St. Alban's returned as 'they found opportunity, which shewed a greater honour and 'fidelity in the common men than in the generality of the officers, 'who usually value themselves so much for those qualifications.'—*Life of King James II.*, vol. ii. p. 217. The Cornet Compton here mentioned was the son of Sir Spencer, and nephew of Sir Francis Compton.

In an old Jacobite song, published about the year 1692, called 'The Belgick Boar,' to the old tune of Chevy Chase, and preserved in 'Ritson's Collection of Ancient Songs, from Henry III. to the Revolution,' is the following passage, to which the editor of the collection has subjoined an explanatory note:—

'O how my very heart doth bleed,
To think how basely they
Who long had eaten Royal bread
Their master did betray.

In the mean time the councils of the King were 1688
much divided; his Popish councillors, probably in order to protect themselves, were anxious that he should remain in the capital. His Protestant advisers, on the other hand, as has been asserted, with the intention of betraying him, strongly pressed his taking the field. The King of France, by his ambassador, Barillon, seems to have given him sincere advice—to put himself at the head of his army, and to strike a decisive blow before the disaffection should have time to spread. Accordingly, leaving a small force to maintain tranquillity in the capital, the King, accompanied by Prince George of Denmark, the Earl of Dumbarton, Lord Churchill, the Duke of Grafton, and a numerous staff, left London for the head-quarters of his army at Salisbury, on the 17th of November†. On the 21st, having reviewed his troops stationed

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'And those to whom he'd been most kind,
And greatest favours shown,
Appeared to be the very first
Who sought him to dethrone.

'O Compton, Langston*, and the rest
Who basely from him ran,
Your names for ever be accurs'd
By every Englishman.'

* 'Lieutenant-Colonel Langston was the first officer who de-
'serted with his regiment from the King's army at Salisbury:
'Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Compton was of the same party,
'but had not the courage to go forward; it should seem, however,
'that he afterwards made a more successful attempt.

† The King set out for Salisbury on the 17th of November, where he arrived in three days, being conducted thither by a detachment of the Horse Guards and the Irish Dragoons.—*Life of King James II.*, vol. ii. p. 220.

1688 in and near that city, who were drawn out to receive him, he addressed them in a gracious speech*, and, particularly noticing the conduct of the Duke of Berwick's and the two other regiments who were decoyed away, he ordered a gratuity to be given to each of the private soldiers who had returned to their duty, and to the officers proportionate, and gave public liberty to all who were unwilling to serve him, that they might depart the army without molestation†. This appeal to their loyalty was answered with such flattering shouts and assurances of attachment that the King's confidence was in great measure restored. On the following day it was intended that he should proceed to Warminster, to inspect the division of the army which was posted near that town, under General Kirk. But he was prevented by a violent bleeding at the nose‡, to which he is said to have been constitutionally subject. In the evening a Council of War was held, at which it was proposed that the army should retire, in order to take up a stronger position, beyond the Thames. Upon this occasion Lord Churchill is said to have given his opinion in favour of remaining at Salisbury: it seems, however, certain that, at the breaking up of the Council at midnight, he, with the Duke of Grafton, Colonel Berkeley, and about twenty troopers, went over to the camp of the Prince of Orange§. The unfortunate

* Muddiman and Randall's Letters—MS. Sloane, 3929.
† Ibidem, Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose Norton.
‡ Lingard, vol. viii. chap. 8. § Lingard—Hume.

Monarch, finding himself thus deserted by his 1688
officers, and not knowing whom to trust, determined to retire, and to withdraw his army towards London. Before leaving Salisbury he bestowed the Colonelcy of the second troop of Horse Guards, now vacant by the desertion of Lord Churchill, upon the Duke of Berwick; and the Earl of Arran, eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton, a nobleman who, though a firm Protestant, was devotedly attached to his sovereign, was promoted from the command of the Fifth Horse to be Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards*.

Returning towards London, the King reached Andover on the evening of the 25th, from which place Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, and some other persons of distinction, abandoning the falling fortunes of their sovereign, retired to the quarters of the Prince of Orange; and, at the same time, the Princess Anne, accompanied by Lady Churchill, fled from Whitehall, where she resided, putting herself under the guidance of her old preceptor, Henry Compton,

* The Earl of Arran attended King James on his flight to the moment of his embarkation at Rochester; and at the meeting of the Scottish nobility and gentry in London, January, 1689, at which the Duke, his father, presided, he expressed himself, in reply to the request of the Prince of Orange for advice, 'That the 'surest way to heal the breach was to address his Majesty to re-'turn from France and call a free Parliament.' 'I can distin-'guish,' said he, 'between his popery and his person; I dislike 'the one, but have sworn and do owe allegiance to the other.' The end of this nobleman was tragical (having become Duke of Hamilton); he was slain in a duel with Lord Mohun, having also killed his antagonist, 15th November, 1712.

1688 Bishop of London, by whom she was conducted to Northampton, and afterwards to Nottingham*.

Meanwhile the army of the Prince of Orange, daily increasing in numbers, had advanced to Oxford, and the scattered regiments which still remained faithful to the King, were withdrawn to the neighbourhood of the metropolis. But almost all trace of their movements is now lost, for the

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* A guard of gentlemen was formed for the Princess, who, it is said, insisted upon being commanded by the Bishop. The following account is given of her entrance into Oxford, whither she proceeded to meet her husband, Prince George of Denmark, December 15, 1688:—

'The Princess of Denmark made a splendid entrance into Oxford on Saturday last; Sir John Lanier, with his Regiment meeting her Royal Highness some miles out of the town. The Earl of Northampton, with five hundred horse, led the van; Her Royal Highness was preceded by the Bishop of London at the head of a noble troop of gentlemen, his Lordship riding in a purple cloak, martial habit, pistols before him, and his sword drawn, and his cornett had the inscription in golden letters on his standard, "Nolumus Leges Angliæ Mutari." The rear was brought up by some Militia troops.'—*Ellis's Correspondence*, 1827, vol. iv. p. 177, 178.

Granger, in his account of Bishop Compton, alludes to this same appearance in arms, but at Nottingham, before the Bishop came to Oxford. He gives the following as a remarkable instance of Bishop Compton's spirit:—'King James, discoursing with him upon some tender point, was so little pleased with his answers, that he told him he talked more like a Colonel than a Bishop. To which he replied, that his Majesty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his sword in defence of the constitution, and that he should do the same again if he lived to see it necessary. Accordingly, when matters were come to extremity, he carried off the Princess Anne to Nottingham, and marched into that town at the head of a fine troop of gentlemen and their attendants, who had formed a guard for her Highness.' —*Biographical History of England*, vol. iv. p. 283.

unhappy King, driven to despair by the universal 1688
treachery which surrounded him, and having determined to fly from the capital, seems to have considered it his most advantageous policy to promote confusion; and, with this view, after ordering the Great Seal to be thrown into the Thames, he commanded the Earl of Feversham to disband the army. It is probable, that in this emergency this Regiment was kept together, and preserved for the service of the succeeding Monarch, by its officers*; as, on the 17th of December, the Earl of Oxford was again appointed its Colonel; this being one of the first acts of sovereignty performed by the Prince of Orange. And the King having now quitted the kingdom, the Prince issued a proclamation, appointing 'certain quarters for the 'English, Scots, and Irish forces, to which all 'officers and soldiers were commanded forthwith to repair†' (December 20). The station appointed for the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was Northampton.

* Littleton, the Major of the Regiment, who had shewn his attachment to King James by his exertions to prevent its falling into the hands of the Prince of Orange at Axminster, was about this time killed in a duel by a brother officer, Captain Adderley.—*Ellis's Correspondence*, vol. iv. p. 177.

† London Gazette, December 20, 1688.

CHAPTER IV.

King William and Queen Mary proclaimed—the Blues embark for Flanders—Are recalled and sent to Ireland—Battle of the Boyne—James retires to France—William advances with his Army to Limerick—Operations before that City—The Siege is raised—General de Ginckell takes the command of the Army—Campaign of 1691—Skirmish at the Mote of Grenogue—Athlone taken—Battle of Aghrim—Capitulation of Limerick, and termination of the War—the Blues return to England—Transactions during the Reign of William III.

1689 On the 18th of February, 1689, King William and Queen Mary were, with much solemnity, proclaimed at Northampton, by the High Sheriff of the county, William Hastings, Esq., accompanied by several troops of the Earl of Oxford's Regiment of Horse, and a great number of the gentry and freeholders, together with the Mayor and Aldermen in their formalities. In the evening there were bonfires, and other expressions of general joy*. But the throne of King William III. was as yet scarcely secure, and the Regiment was soon called upon more active service. The new Monarch distrusted his English forces: he could not help remarking that, though a majority of the officers had unhesitatingly declared themselves in his favour, yet the great mass of the common soldiers

* London Gazette, February 23, 1689.

had shewn much reluctance to abandon the service 1669
of King James. It was this circumstance that prompted the gallant Viscount of Dundee to counsel his master to remain in the kingdom. 'Your 'army,' said he, 'though disbanded, is not dis-'persed. Give me your commission to raise ten 'thousand men—I will bear your standard through 'England, and drive before it the Dutch and their 'Prince*.' King William, from a similar conviction, was prompted to depend rather upon his Dutch than his English Guards, and quartered the latter in towns at a distance from the capital. His distrust was strengthened by the actual mutiny of one regiment (the Royals) about this time; and now, relying entirely upon his foreign troops for security in his newly-acquired kingdom, he determined to employ the greater number of the British regiments on the continent or in Ireland. The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was accordingly shipped for Flanders, upon the declaration of war against France, in the beginning of May, 1689, and continued there during the remainder of the year; but it does not seem to have been engaged in any operations of importance.

In the mean time, the whole of Ireland, with the exception of Londonderry (which had been gallantly defended till relieved), and the country adjacent to it, acknowledged the authority of King James, who, accompanied by the Duke of Berwick, and some other officers who remained faithful to

* Macpherson.

1689 him, also by a considerable number of French troops which the King of France had sent to his aid, had proceeded thither, and was now at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army. It was evident that this position of affairs, whilst it gave increasing strength and courage to the disaffected subjects of King William at home, utterly paralyzed his efforts in prosecuting the war on the Continent. Withdrawing, therefore, some regiments from Flanders, and some from Scotland (which he was the better able to do, this latter country being now entirely reduced), he placed himself at the head of nearly the whole disposable force of the empire, and proceeded to Ireland, in order to terminate the war. The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, on its return from Flanders, disembarked at Portsmouth, on the 22d of April,
1690 1690, and on the 15th of May following set out on its march for Highlake*, in Cheshire, from whence it embarked for Ireland, on the 19th and 20th of June†, and shortly afterwards joined the army which was assembled at Loughbrickland, in the county of Down‡. King William, who, accom-

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* Marching Orders, War Office.

† London Gazette, June 23, 1690.

‡ A regiment of Horse Guards, under the command of the Earl of Portland, had accompanied King William from Holland; and embarking from Highlake for Ireland, at the same time with Lord Oxford's Regiment. The two regiments arrived in the camp at Loughbrickland, within a few days of each other, when, by way of distinction from its Dutch rival, whose uniform was also blue, the name "Oxford Blues," was given to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and the Regiment has as yet hardly lost the appellation

panied by Prince George, the Duke of Ormond, the 1663
Earl of Oxford, and his chief officers, had landed a few days before, was now at the head of an army amounting to about thirty-six thousand men, with which he immediately advanced against James, who, upon the approach of his opponent, withdrew his forces from their encampment near Dundalk, and retired across the Boyne, with the apparent intention of disputing the passage of that river. On the 30th of June, the English army, marching in three lines, passed Ardee, where the enemy had left a garrison; and in the afterooon the advanced guard of horse, under Sir John Lanier, halted on the bank of the river Boyne. The King, placing himself in front of them, proceeded to reconnoitre the position of James's army, which was strongly posted on the opposite side, extending in two lines along the river to the westward of the town of Drogheda. As the King approached the ford at the pass of the Old Bridge, where he intended to force the passage, the enemy opened their fire from a battery of six-pounders, and killed some few troopers and horses, upon which the horse were ordered to fall a little backward, to have the advantage of a rising ground, which protected them from the cannon *. At this instant, a spent cannon-ball grazed the King's right shoulder, which it considerably bruised, and,

thus given to it. The Earl of Portland's Horse Guards shortly afterwards returned to Holland.

* An Impartial History of the most material Occurrences in the Kingdom of Ireland, by George Story. London, 1691, p. 76.

1690 at the same time, tore his coat; the rumour was immediately spread that he was killed, but was soon dissipated, by the appearance of William, who rode publicly through the ranks of his army to assure them of his safety. At a Council of War, held that night, it was resolved that the army should attempt the passage of the river in the following order. The right wing of the foot under Lieutenant-General Douglas, and the right wing of the horse under Count Schomberg, were to march to the right, and passing the river at or near Slane Bridge, to fall upon the left flank of James's army. The left wing of the horse were to cross and place themselves between the enemy's camp and Drogheda, whilst the main body of foot, consisting principally of the Dutch and French Protestant regiments, forced their way by the ford, at the pass of the Old Bridge. Accordingly, at break of day, on the 1st of July, the whole army was in motion, every man having a green bough or sprig fastened in his hat* to distinguish him from the enemy, who wore bits of white paper. The right wing, having discovered a practicable ford below Slane Bridge, passed the river at that point. James, however, perceiving this movement, had strengthened his left flank, and his army was drawn up in two lines to receive them; added to which, the ground being much broken, and intersected with ditches, they were able to advance but slowly†. But King William having now ordered his foot to pass at the Old Bridge, which they

* Story, p. 78. † Story, p. 81.

did very gallantly, the Dutch guards leading the way 1690
through the water, though opposed by a sharp fire of musketry; and the left wing at the same time passing the river between the enemy's camp and Drogheda, the Irish army at once gave way, and fled in confusion. William, however, satisfied with his victory, declined pursuing them, though strongly pressed to do so by some of his Generals *.

On the Irish side, the loss is said to have amounted to near one thousand five hundred men, whilst that of the English was about four hundred. The chief persons of note who were killed on the English side were the Duke of Schomberg, Colonel Caillemote, a French Protestant), and Walker, the clergyman, who had so gallantly defended Londonderry in the preceding year.

There is no account of this famous passage of the Boyne from which we can ascertain with accuracy how and where the several British regiments engaged were posted. The truth seems to be, that few of them were much exposed †: King William had as yet hardly acquired sufficient confidence in his English forces to trust to their efforts for the overthrow of their late Sovereign. Probably, also, it was on this account that he re-

* We learn from Story, that Lord Oxford and my Lord Portland were for sending three thousand horsemen, *with each a musketeer behind him, to fall upon them in the rear as they retreated,* 'which,' says he, 'might have done great matters, for the enemy 'were in such consternation that they marched all night.'—p. 86.

† As to our English forces, there were few of them that had an opportunity at this place to shew themselves, but those who had acquitted themselves very well.—*Story*, p. 89.

1690 jected the counsel of those who advised a vigorous pursuit. Drogheda surrendered on the following day, and the victorious army moved forward towards Dublin, from which city King James retired in despair to Waterford, and from thence re-embarked for France. In the mean time, King William, having sent forward a detachment to take possession of Dublin, encamped his army at Finglass, about five miles from that city. Here, on the 7th and 8th of July, he reviewed his troops*; and on the 9th, having despatched a strong body of men, under Lieutenant-General Douglas, to reduce Athlone, he himself marched westward, with the main body, towards Limerick, about which city the Irish were now concentrating their forces. Sending off detachments from his line of march, he reduced in succession, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Waterford, but on the 27th of July, having received accounts of the unsettled state of affairs in England, he suddenly left his camp at Carrick, and proceeded to Dublin on his return to that country. Having received more favourable intelligence, he rejoined the army on the 2d of August, which now moved forward to Carri Gallis, within five miles of Limerick, in front of which city the Irish forces had intrenched themselves in their camp, and by cutting down timber, &c. had materially added to the difficulties of the approach, which did not exceed one hundred and fifty yards in breadth, being

* At this review there were present of the Lord Oxford's Regiment 368 men.—*Story*, p. 99.

bounded on each side by impassable bogs, and 1690
closely intersected by hedges*. Early on the following morning, a strong force was sent against them, detached out of the regiments of Oxford, Trelawney, Cutts, Lanier, Lloyd, and some Danes under the command of the Earl of Portland and Brigadier Stuart, amounting in all to about one thousand one hundred men, who advanced within cannon-shot of the town, driving from their intrenchments three regiments of the enemy's foot, one of horse, and one of dragoons, who stood but one fire before they retreated, though protected by several thick hedges from behind which they were enabled to fire upon their assailants. On the return of this party, the King, attended by Prince George, the Herr Overkirk, Major-General de Ginckell, and some other officers; and taking with him a guard of about two hundred horse, proceeded to reconnoitre. Upon approaching the enemy's encampment, a party of their horse advanced to meet them. But Captain Selby, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, whose troop formed the advanced guard, having drawn forward his men in order to charge them, they quickly retired.

On the following day (the 9th of June), the division under Lieutenant-General Douglas having returned from its unsuccessful expedition against Athlone, the whole army, thus reinforced, moved forward towards the city, under the guns of which

* Journal of the Siege of Limerick. – *Story*, p. 112.

* Story, p. 112.

1690 the Irish were speedily compelled to retire, and in the evening the place was formally summoned. Limerick was at this time defended by M. Boisseleau, a French officer of reputation, under whom the Duke of Berwick and Colonel Sarsfield acted as Lieutenants. The siege proceeded but slowly; for the King's army was badly supplied with artillery, and a field-train of six twenty-four and two eighteen-pounders, and a great quantity of ammunition had fallen into the hands of the Irish, under Colonel Sarsfield, who had suddenly passed the Shannon to intercept them; and William, being only able to invest the place on the south side of the river, it was in no danger of being distressed for provisions.

On the 20th of August, a fort which commanded the approach having been taken, the Irish made a sortie from St. John's gate, and advanced very nearly to the fort, which had that morning been taken from them. But the English, under the eye of their Sovereign, speedily repelled this attack. Major Wood, of Colonel Byerley's Regiment, commanding an advanced party of twenty-five French and twenty-seven English horse, leaping a ditch, engaged a squadron of Irish horse, and broke them; and was well supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Windham and Captain Lucy of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, with some Dutch and Danish horse, who charged the enemy and beat them back almost to the very gate*; but on re-

* Story, p. 124. Journal of the Siege of Limerick.

tiring, being much exposed to the enemy's fire 1690
from the walls, they lost several men, and, amongst the rest, Captain Lucy of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, a gentleman much lamented by all who knew him. On the 27th, a breach having been made, King William attempted to carry the place by assault; but the defence was desperate, and the British troops were compelled to retire. Chagrined at this failure, William raised the siege in disgust (August 30), and shortly afterwards returned to England. The regiments of English horse, under Sir John Lanier, now retired to quarters appointed for them in the King's and the Queen's counties*, where they seem to have been engaged in continual skirmishes with the Irish Rapparees (as the independent armed peasantry were called) throughout the ensuing autumn and winter. In the mean time Lord Churchill (now created Earl of Marlborough) had landed with an army of five thousand men, and having reduced Cork and Kinsale, returned to England. The command of the army then devolved upon General de Ginckell, who, in the beginning of the year 1691, having heard that a considerable number of 1691
the enemy's troops had assembled at Ballymore, with the intention of fortifying that town which covered the approach to Athlone, had drawn together a body of the King's troops, and on the 26th of February he, with Sir John Lanier, advanced from Streamstown with some foot, horse, and dra-

* Story.

1691 goons. As soon as they began their march, the enemy's sentinels on the hills gave notice of their approach, and, by the time the English troops had arrived at a pass four miles from Streamstown, they saw the enemy on the other side regularly drawn up, and (as the prisoners afterwards reported) in number about two thousand three hundred, commanded by Clifford*. The pass was secured by a palisadoed work. As soon as the English foot advanced, the Irish ran from the other end of the pass, and were followed by the English horse and dragoons towards the mote of Grenogue, which, some hours before, had been the head-quarters of the enemy's horse, and to a hill on that side, where the main body was drawn up in good order, but, on the approach of the English, retired into the town, at the entrance of which they had thrown up a trench, which was very defensible, but they not thinking it so, quitted the place. The advanced party, which consisted of ten of the Lord Oxford's Horse, twelve of Sir John Lanier's†, and Cornet Lisle, seconded by some of Levison's Dragoons‡, Major-General Kirke's grenadiers on horseback, and a detachment of St. John's Regiment, commanded by Captain Kirke, overtook the enemy's foot before they were got out of the town, dispersing them into the woods

* This seems to have been the same officer by whose exertions, when Major of the Royal Dragoons, that regiment was recovered for the service of King James, in 1688, at Salisbury.

† The present First Dragoon Guards.

‡ The present Third Light Dragoons.

and bogs, and killing a great many of them. The 1691
before-mentioned advanced party of twenty-two men, with Lord Lisburn at their head as a volunteer, pursued the enemy's horse, who fled on the causeway towards Athlone so fast, that General de Ginckell, Sir John Lanier, and Colonel Wolsley, with the remainder of the horse, could not keep pace with them, though they galloped hard, and many of the Irish were obliged to quit both horses and boots to save themselves in the woods and bogs thereabouts. Thus it continued for about six miles, till they came within half a mile of Athlone, when it was not thought safe to follow them any further with so small a number of horse and dragoons, so they came back to the foot, which staid behind.

In this action one trooper of the Lord Oxford's Regiment was killed, and four others slightly wounded. The Irish, according to the most modest computation (says the Gazette from which this account is taken), lost above two hundred*. After this, the bad weather not permitting the English forces to keep the field, they retired to their previous quarters, and General de Ginckell returned to Dublin.

During the winter the French King had sent a large supply of provisions, clothes, and ammunition for the use of the Irish at Limerick, under the conduct of General St. Ruth, an officer enjoying a high military reputation, who was accompanied by

* London Gazette, March 9, 1690.

1691 a great number of French officers bearing commissions from King James, and under their direction the Irish army had been re-organized and recruited.

At length, after concerting his plan of operations, and having received instructions from the King to put an end to the war at all hazards, General de Ginckell took the field at the end of May, 1691*. Having assembled his army near Mullingar, he advanced towards Ballymore, which place surrendered at discretion on the 8th of June. On the 16th he commenced the siege of Athlone, and on the 30th that place was carried by storm; the assailants charging through the rapid stream of the Shannon breast high, though their passage was impeded by the ruins of the breach which their own batteries had made, forced their way through water, fire and smoke, and in less than half an hour became masters of the town†.

St. Ruth, whose army lay at a short distance off, received the tidings of the fall of Athlone with surprise and chagrin; but he was too prudent to commit his army, so recently organized, in an attempt to recover the place, whose fortifications were now turned against him, and he retired to a strong position near Aghrim, in the county of Galway, where he encamped his army, and awaited the approach of the English. In the mean time a large supply of provisions having been conveyed

* Life of King William III. London, 1702.
† London Gazette.—Life of King William III.

from Dublin by the Earl of Portland's Regiment, 1691
arrived in the English camp*; and De Ginckell prepared to follow up his success. His army passed the Shannon on the 10th of July; the horse and artillery over a stone bridge, and the foot over a bridge of boats below the town, halting that night about five miles from Athlone. On the 11th he again marched forward, and encamped on the left of Ballinasloe, along the Roscommon side of the river Suck, within three miles of the Irish army under General St. Ruth, who were very advantageously encamped at Aghrim; their left stretching towards Kilconnel Abbey, and their right on the hill of Kilcommodon†. A rivulet ran on their left, with steep hills and little bogs on each side; near to which was a large bog, almost a mile across; at the end of which stood the castle of Aghrim, commanding the way that led to their camp, passable for horse nowhere but just at the castle.

This bog extended itself along the front to the right, where there was another pass, called Urachree, having a rising ground on each side of it; and the Irish camp lay along the ridge of a hill, on one side of which stood two old Danish forts about half a mile distant from the bog below, and the space between was cut into many small

* Life of King William III.

† This account of the battle of Aghrim is chiefly taken from an account of that battle, published by authority, 1691; the London Gazette; the Life of King William III., 1702; and the continuation of Story's History of the Wars in Ireland, London, 1693.

1691 inclosures, from behind which (there being a communication between them) the Irish musketeers were enabled to fire with great advantage. On the morning of the 12th, by eleven o'clock, the whole of the English Army had passed the Suck; the horse by two fords, and the foot and artillery over a bridge, in as good order as the ground would permit; and the General, having reconnoitred the enemy's position, determined, if possible, to force them from the pass of Urachree. For this service he detached the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, a squadron of Cunningham's dragoons, and the regiment of the Earl of Portland. The Irish seeing them advance, and that but a small part of the army was yet come up, sent some foot and horse through the bog; upon which the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards dismounted and repulsed them.

The enemy now detached several battalions and squadrons to support their men; but, the English being also reinforced, they were compelled to retire to their main body. The cannon, in the mean time, had dislodged the advanced guard of the Irish at the end of the defile that leads to Aghrim, and the right wing of the British horse and foot were posted there. It was now two o'clock, and as the enemy were retiring, De Ginckell, unwilling to risk his men in the attempt to force so strong a position, determined to postpone a general action till the next day. But seeing the Irish in some disorder, and, as it is said, by the advice of General Mackay, he changed

his resolution, and ordered that an attack should 1691
be forthwith made upon their right, in the hope to draw their strength from the Castle of Aghrim, so that the right wing of the English should have an easier passage to attack their left, and thus the whole English army might have an opportunity to engage, which otherwise could not be. Accordingly, about half-past four o'clock on that evening, the English left wing advanced to the attack, and the battle began afresh by five. For an hour and a half the attack was continued against the pass of Urachree, which was well defended by the Irish, aided by the strength of their intrenchments, and the natural difficulties of the ground; when the English Commander, observing several bodies of the horse and foot of his opponents draw off to the left and more to the right, where they were hardly pressed by the English, ordered his foot to pass the bog, and, supported by his cannon, to attack the centre. They were at first driven back into the bog, but being reinforced, recovered their ground, and succeeded in maintaining themselves till the horse were able to come to their support. In the mean time part of the French horse of the Marquis de Rovigny*, and the English of Sir John Lanier, had been withdrawn from the right, where they were at first posted, in order to reinforce the left, where they did very good service, and the

* This was a regiment of French Protestants in the service of King William: at the conclusion of the Irish war their Commander, the Marquis, was created Earl of Galway, and afterwards became distinguished in the war in Spain.

1691 remainder of the horse on the right now advanced with great gallantry along the pass that led by the Castle of Aghrim, which, as well as the hedges and walls about it, was strongly lined with musketeers. They were supported by Major-General Kirke's and Colonel Gustavus Hamilton's foot, who, after receiving the enemy's fire for some time, at length succeeded in lodging themselves in a dry ditch beyond the bog. It is said that St. Ruth, seeing the English horse draw that way, and then begin to scramble over at a place where only two abreast could pass, and that too with great difficulty, after which they were obliged to pass within thirty yards of the castle, could not restrain his astonishment at seeing them attempt this, and inquired what they meant by it: when being told that they would certainly endeavour to pass there, and attack him on the right, he exclaimed with an oath—'they are brave fellows! 'it is a pity they should be so exposed.'

At length, the horse, though with much difficulty, forced the pass. Sir Francis Compton, with Lord Oxford's Regiment, being one of the first that could be in a posture to engage, fell in at random amongst the enemy, and charged them briskly; and though his men were once or twice repulsed, yet being seconded by the Marquis de Rovigny's French horse, with the Marquis at their head, Colonel Langston's, and some of Colonel Byerley's horse, as also Brigadier Levison's dragoons, they charged along the edge of the bog, and routed the enemy from their

intrenchments. The Irish were now every where 1691
giving way, and St. Ruth having put himself at the head of his reserve, in order, if possible, to retrieve the fortune of the day, was descending Kilcommodon Hill, when he was killed by a cannon shot. The death of the Commander at once terminated the struggle. His French guards immediately retreated with his body, and the remainder of his army throwing down their arms, fled in all directions*. A misty rain, and the darkness of the night (for it was past eight o'clock when the enemy were routed), put an end to the pursuit, which was continued for about four miles. The loss on the side of the Irish amounted to five thousand men, and the whole of their baggage, tents, and cannon, which latter, consisting of only nine pieces, fell into the hands of the victors, whose loss is said not to have much exceeded six hundred men. Such was the unmitigated ferocity of the war, that little quarter appears to have been given on either side. The loss of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was as follows:—one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Cornet, forty-five troopers,

* In some of the accounts of this battle, St. Ruth, upon advancing with his reserve, is said to have exclaimed, 'Now will I 'drive these English to the gates of Dublin:' and it is asserted that had not their General been slain, the Irish must have been victorious. We are, however, assured by the Duke of Berwick, in his Memoirs, apparently in answer to the foregoing report, that the battle was irretrievably lost before the fall of the General. Indeed the expressions attributed to St. Ruth prove nothing they are merely such as might be used, even in desperate circumstances, by a Commander anxious to encourage his men in a final struggle.

1691 and twenty-four horses, killed; and twenty-one troopers wounded *. The names of the officers who fell are unknown; but General De Ginckell for many years afterwards bore testimony to the gallant bearing of the Regiment in this action. That Commander, when complimented upon the skill and courage he had shewn at the battle of Aghrim, modestly declared, 'that the 'honour of that great day was principally owing 'to the conduct and bravery of the Marquis de 'Rovigny, and of the Oxford and French 'regiments of Horse †.'

The remains of the Irish army fled in confusion to Limerick, where it was resolved to make a final stand, in the hope of obtaining succours from France. Towards that city, therefore, after reducing Galway (which at once capitulated, the garrison being permitted to retire to Limerick), De Ginckell marched with his victorious army. Having secured Portumna, Bonnachar, and other passes of the Shannon, he formally invested the place. But the details of this second siege of Limerick, which was terminated (Sept. 25th) by the celebrated treaty, granting indemnity to the Roman Catholics, are involved in much obscurity; and there is no authentic account of any further operation in which the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was engaged during the remainder of its

* This list of the killed and wounded is taken from Story's 'Continuation of the Impartial History.'

† Life of King William III. p. 310.

stay in Ireland. It did not, however, return to England till the following year; when, upon disembarking at Highlake (March the 18th), the Regiment marched to London, where it continued stationed throughout that year*. 1691

* Marching Orders, War Office.

CHAPTER V.

Accession of Queen Anne and occurrences during her Reign—The King of Spain, Mareschal Tallard, &c., attended by escorts from the Blues—Death of the Queen—The Blues form a Guard of Honour to receive her Successor—Occurrences during the Reigns of George the First and Second—War with France—The Blues embark for the Continent—An Army formed in the Netherlands—Battle of Dettingen—The Army retires into quarters in the Netherlands—The Duke of Cumberland assumes the command—Battle of Fontenoy.

1691 FROM this time, for a period of no less than fifty years, during the whole of which the Regiment was employed upon home service, the transactions in which it was engaged were not of a very interesting or important character. Its conduct during the war in Ireland seems to have confirmed the King in his confident reliance upon its services, and to have convinced him that its present officers were attached to his government*; it was therefore employed to furnish guards, escorts, &c. for the King or Royal Family, upon all occasions where state was required. Indeed, King William, throughout the remainder of his reign, seldom travelled in England without an escort furnished by this Regiment, a strong

* In the year 1692 a proclamation was issued for the apprehension of the Earls of Scarborough, Litchfield, and others, charged with conspiring to overturn the Government; amongst those named are Colonel Slingsby, Charles Adderley, Esq. and David Lloyd, Esq., three officers who bore commissions in the Royal Horse Guards at the Revolution.

detachment from which always accompanied him 1691
in his numerous journies to and from Margate, which was his usual place of embarkation and disembarkation on his progress to and return from *Holland*; and the Head Quarters were almost constantly established in Westminster, in order (say the Marching Orders of the period), 'to attend 'their Majesties' persons.' On the 5th of March, 1694, the King went to Portsmouth to inspect the 1694
fleet, when he was escorted by a party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, detachments from which attended His Majesty during his progress through a great part of the kingdom, in October, 1697, when he visited several of the 1697
nobility at their residences in the country*. On the accession of Queen Anne, March 8, 1702, that Princess retained the Regiment in immediate attendance upon the Court; and upon the decease of the Earl of Oxford, March 12, 1703†, who had 1703

* Marching Orders, War Office.

† This nobleman was twice married, but died without male issue, and his titles became extinct: his first wife was the daughter of Paul, Viscount Bayning; his second, who survived him, was the daughter of George Kirke, Esq., Groom of the Bedchamber. In the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, an anecdote is related of an actress said to have been seduced by the Earl of Oxford, by the artifice of a pretended marriage, at which the trumpeter and kettle-drummer of his Lordship's regiment officiated as parson and clerk. This story, however characteristic of the licentious gallantry of a courtier of the reign of Charles II., is probably not entitled to implicit credit. The name of the actress is not recorded, but she is supposed to have been the Roxalana, so called from her performance of that character, mentioned in the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys; and the occurrence, if true, must have taken place shortly after the Restoration.

1703 commanded it, with the exception of one short intermission, during forty-two years, the command of the corps, now familiarly called 'The Oxford 'Blues,' was given to the Duke of Northumberland, natural son of King Charles II. On the 9th of August, in that year, the Regiment attended the Queen to Bath; and in the subsequent November, the second son of the Emperor, now recognized as King of Spain by a great portion of Europe, having landed at Portsmouth, proceeded to Windsor, where he was received by the Queen with much state, and all the honours due to a crowned head. On his return to Portsmouth in order to embark for his new dominions, he was escorted by a squadron of this Regiment*.

1704 On the 4th of December in the year following, the French Mareschal, Tallard, and several other officers of distinction, who had been taken prisoners at the battle of Blenheim, upon landing at Blackwall, were removed to Nottingham and Lichfield, under the escort of two troops of the Blues, which remained in attendance upon the Mareschal and his companions during their long detention in England †.

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* Marching Orders, War Office.

† Upon giving their parole, the French officers were allowed full liberty to remove to any place within a certain distance of the above-named places; and the Duke of Devonshire having invited Marshal Tallard and some of his unfortunate companions to Chatsworth, entertained them for several days with great hospitality; at parting the Marshal warmly expressed his gratitude to his noble host, and assured him that 'in computing the time of his captivity 'in England, he should omit those days spent in enjoyment at 'Chatsworth.'

In 1708, the Regiment was quartered in the North, in consequence of the threatened invasion of the Pretender, who having at length made an attempt to land in Scotland, one of his ships (the Salisbury) was captured in the Forth, and the prisoners taken on board were sent into England by the Earl of Leven, commanding the forces in Scotland, under the escort of a party of the Blues. 1708

On the 22d of September, the Regiment formed a relay of escorts to attend the Queen on her progress to and from Newmarket: and in May, 1711, it marched to Harwich, in order to embark for foreign service, but was afterwards disposed in quarters at Colchester, Ipswich, and the vicinity. 1711

On the 4th of January, 1712, the Duke of Northumberland being appointed to the command of the First Troop of Horse Guards, the command of the Blues was given to Richard, Earl Rivers: he, however, dying on the 19th of August, in that year, was succeeded as Colonel, by Charles, Earl of Peterborough, who had acquired a high reputation by his skilful conduct during two campaigns, as Commander of the forces in Spain. 1712

On the death of Queen Anne, August 1, 1714, great preparations were made to receive her successor, King George, with becoming state. Two troops of the Regiment were disposed on the road to receive His Majesty on his arrival; and fifty men, with officers proportionate, were ordered to take the guard at the Horse Guards, on the day before his Majesty proceeded from Greenwich to his Palace*. 1714

* Marching Orders, War Office.

1714 King George the First, like his predecessors, seems to have constantly employed this Regiment near his person. But as the reign of this Monarch was one of the most pacific in our history, the annals of a military body during that period are, of course, proportionably meagre and uninteresting. On the resignation of the Earl of Peter-
1715 borough (13th of June, 1715), upon his appointment as Ambassador to the Italian States, he was succeeded as Colonel by John, Duke of Argyle, who had successfully exerted his great military talents in quelling the Rebellion in Scotland*. But this nobleman, shortly afterwards declining in favour with the Court, was dismissed from his
1717 command (March 8, 1717), and was succeeded by Charles, Marquis of Winchester, afterwards third Duke of Bolton. The quarters of the Regiment were throughout this reign widely dispersed, yet seldom at any great distance from the metropolis, near or in which a party was usually stationed to attend upon the Court. On the 23d of October,
1719 1719, it formed a relay of escorts to attend the King from Margate to London, on his return from Hanover. Again it formed a relay of escorts on the road to Harwich to receive His Majesty, on the
1720 18th of October, 1720. In the summer of 1722
1722 it was encamped at Hounslow, and in August of that year escorted the King to Portsmouth. In November, 1725, it again formed a relay of escorts on the road from Margate, to receive the

* This was the nobleman panegyrized by Pope:—

'Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the Senate or the field.'

King on his return from the Continent. On the accession of King George II., the Regiment continued to occupy generally the same quarters as in the preceding reign. In August, 1732, it, as usual, escorted the King into London on his return from abroad. In 1733 (August 6), the Duke of Bolton having joined with the opposition against the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, was deprived of his Regiment*, and was succeeded by the Duke of Argyle, who now, for the second time, assumed the command of the Blues. This nobleman, afterwards becoming an opponent of the minister, resigned the Colonelcy on the 6th of May, 1740, and was succeeded by Algernon, Earl of Hertford, eldest son of the Duke of Somerset; but on the retirement of Sir Robert Walpole from power, in 1742, his friend, the Earl of Hertford, was superseded, and the Duke of Argyle was, for the third time, appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (February 24); at the same time he was made Master-General of the Ordnance, and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in South Britain; but finding himself, says Smollet, disappointed in his expectations of the

1732 1733 1740 1742

* At the same time Lord Cobham was removed from the command of the First Dragoon Guards. These removals led to very violent debates in both Houses of Parliament, in one of which, the Duke of Argyle said, with more bitterness than good taste, 'That 'though two Lords had been removed, only one Soldier had lost 'his commission.' The insult was levelled at his predecessor. Lord Cobham's past services and great military talents were sufficiently notorious. About three years after this, Cornet Pitt, afterwards the great Lord Chatham, was deprived of his commission in Lord Cobham's old Regiment, now the First Dragoon Guards.

1742 Coalition Ministry, which was now formed, on the 16th of March following he resigned all these employments, and the Earl of Hertford resumed the command of the Regiment.

At length the King having entered into an alliance with the Queen of Hungary against France, determined to assemble an army to co-operate with the Austrian Generals on the Continent, and for this service the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was one of the first selected. Accordingly it embarked from Gravesend towards the close of the summer of 1742. The British army, assembled near Ghent, in the Netherlands, under the command of the Earl of Stair, amounted to about sixteen thousand men, and these troops were afterwards joined by six thousand Hessians and sixteen thousand Hanoverians in British pay. The allied armies having remained in their quarters during the ensuing winter, began their march
1743 for the Rhine in the spring of 1743. On the 21st of March, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, accompanied by her husband, the Prince of Lorraine, made her public entrance into Brussels as Sovereign of the Netherlands, and was escorted into that city by one hundred of His Britannic Majesty's Blue Guards*. The march of the allied armies was much delayed by the badness of the roads; but, at length, in the month of May, they were encamped at Hoechst, three leagues from Frankfort, on the right bank of the river Mayne,

* London Gazette.

the appointed rendezvous. In order to prevent a 1743
junction between the Anglo-Hanoverian armies and the Austrian army, under Prince Charles of Lorraine, the King of France, whilst he sent an army under Mareschal Coigny to oppose the latter, ordered the Duke De Noailles, with a large force, to advance to the Mayne against the Earl of Stair; who now moved forward to Aschaffenberg with a view of securing the navigation of the Upper Mayne, which was necessary for the conveyance of his provisions and forage. But the French Commander, having possessed himself of the principal posts on the river above that town, was enabled to cut off their supplies; and having also, by means of parties and other precautions, intercepted the communication of the allies with Frankfort. The King of England, on his arrival in the camp (July 19), accompanied by his second son, the Duke of Cumberland, found his army eager for battle, but in great danger of starvation. In this emergency, hearing that a reinforcement of twelve thousand Hanoverians and Hessians had reached Hanau, he resolved to march thither, both with a view to effect a junction, and to obtain provision for his forces. The tents were accordingly struck at day-break on the 26th of June (N. S.), and the army commenced its march through the confined plain which extended between the mountains and the river, and which no where exceeded a mile in breadth. Noailles, in the mean time, having sent a party to secure Aschaffenberg immediately it was abandoned by the allies, caused the greater part of his

1743 army to cross the river lower down at Seligenstadt, and, taking possession of the village of Dettingen, occupied a position of great strength, along the front of which ran a rivulet through a morass; the right of his army being protected by the village of Dettingen and the river, and the left by an almost impassable mountain and woods. Then himself repassing the Mayne, he directed the fire of several strong batteries, which were advantageously posted, to gall the flank of the allies, who, now finding their march intercepted, prepared to form their army in two lines, in order to attack the enemy in their front; the Earl of Stair, who commanded under the King, directing this disposition. But as the greater part of the British infantry was in the rear, where the King seems to have expected the attack would be made, it was some time before they could be brought up to form in their intended position. The time was thus occupied from eight o'clock till twelve, during the whole of which, the Blues, with some other regiments of cavalry which covered the formation, were exposed to the destructive fire of the French batteries, which, posted on the rising grounds on the opposite side of the Mayne, flanked them from left to right, within two hundred paces. The disposition for battle being at length completed, the King placed himself at the head of the second line, and addressed his troops in an animating strain, encouraging them 'to fight for the honour 'of England;' and never did encouragement seem to be more needed, for never surely was the British

Lion more apparently within the toils of the 1743
hunter than now, when the rashness of an individual liberated the Monarch and his army from the perils that surrounded them, and deprived the Mareschal de Noailles of a triumph, which his skilful dispositions seemed to have all but insured.

The nephew of the Mareschal, the Duke de Grammont, had been left in command at Dettingen, and being accompanied by two Princes of the Blood and the flower of the French nobility, at the head of the household troops and gens-d'armes, was impatient of this inactivity before an enemy supposed to be dispirited by privation and fatigue. Abandoning his strong position, therefore, he rashly led these chosen troops across the morass to attack the British left. In the first impetuosity of the attack, one or two regiments seem to have given way before them, but being at length hemmed in by the infantry, they were almost entirely destroyed. The battle was now become general along the line, and General Clayton, who commanded on the left, fearing lest his flank should be turned, sent for some cavalry to assist him. Bland's Dragoons (the Third) were accordingly moved to the left, and drove the enemy back with great slaughter. This successful attack was well seconded by the Blues, with Honeywood's (the First), and Ligonier's (the Seventh) Dragoon Guards. The allied troops now gradually gained upon the French, who were at length defeated at all points, and, abandoning their strong positions, were pursued by the British cavalry to

1743 the banks of the river, across which they fled with precipitation. Several standards were taken from the enemy, whose loss in this action is said to have been near five thousand men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. On the side of the allies, Generals Clayton and Monroy were killed; the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Albemarle, General Huske, and some other officers of distinction, were wounded; and the total loss amounted to near two thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The loss of the Blues was as follows: one trumpeter, seven rank and file, twenty-two horses killed, one officer (Cornet Davies), and fourteen horses wounded*.

After the battle, the King declining to pursue

* Shortly after the news of this victory was known in England a report was industriously spread, that the Blues, when called upon, had refused to advance; this was naturally taken up very warmly by the Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Beake, Major Jenkinson, and Captain Sir James Chamberlayne, who each commanded a squadron in the action, waited upon Lord Stair, with a request that he would do the Regiment justice by contradicting such injurious reports. A similar appeal was made to General Honeywood, who led the Regiment to the attack. Both these officers at once declared the reports false and malicious; but no further notice being taken of it, many persons gave credit to the story, which seems to have had its origin in party feeling. The prepossessions of the King in favour of his Hanoverian troops were well known, and the attempt to exalt their services at the expense of the reputation of one of the first regiments in the British service, probably originated with some of the flatterers of the Court. At this distance of time, the best proof of the absolute falsity of the report consists in the fact, that the King continued to place the utmost confidence in the services of the Regiment, which, he was assured by its conduct at Fontenoy, two years afterwards, was not misplaced.

the enemy, whose retreat beyond the Mayne ap- 1743
pears to have been covered by their formidable train of artillery, continued his march to Hanau; where the Earl of Stair, disgusted at the preference shewn to the Hanoverian Generals, resigned his command, and returned to England*. During the remainder of the campaign the allied armies were not engaged in any important operations, and, returning to Flanders, were early distributed into winter quarters.

Throughout the year 1744, the allied army con- 1744
tinued posted behind the Scheldt in a state of almost complete inactivity. The apparent attachment of the King to the interests of Hanover had rendered his Government unpopular to his English subjects, and given rise to violent debates in Parliament. The Pretender, thus encouraged, threatened a descent upon his dominions at the head of a French army; and under these circumstances the King of England did not venture to commit his army in Flanders in any affair of importance, uncertain how soon he might require its services at home.

In the following year the French King, desi- 1745
rous to complete the conquest of Flanders, assembled a large army, consisting of seventy-six thousand men, under Count Saxe, with which Tournay was invested; and shortly afterwards the King, accompanied by the Dauphin, arrived in the camp. To oppose these formidable prepa-

* Life of the Earl of Stair.

1745 rations the Duke of Cumberland was hastily despatched from London, to take the command of the British and Hanoverian armies, encamped near Brussels; where they were joined by a Dutch army, under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, and a small force of Austrians, under Count Konigseg. The whole allied army amounted to about fifty-three thousand men, and with this force it was resolved to attempt the relief of Tournay.

Accordingly, decamping on the 1st of May, the allies advanced to Halle, and afterwards, on the 3d, to Cambroun, from whence the whole army advanced, in order of battle, on the 7th, and on the 10th took up a position in front of that occupied by the French. The French army was strongly posted upon a rising ground; the village of Antoine, on their right, and that of Fontenoy, in front of their centre, were strongly fortified with heavy cannon. Connecting these, and beyond them, a chain of redoubts extended to their extreme left; where, at the verge of the wood of Barri, was erected a formidable battery, to flank the approaches to the position. After some skirmishing on the evening of the 10th the French outposts were driven in, and at two o'clock on the morning of the 11th the confederate army marched forwards, to occupy a small plain, which lay between them and the enemy. The right wing, composed of English, and the Hanoverians, under General Zastrow, forming the centre, were to form in four lines, in front of the village of Vezont; and the left wing, consisting of the

Dutch and Austrians, were to draw up on the 1745
left, as far as the wood of Pierrone. The army marched up in three columns; the first, which was cavalry, moving by the road of Mons, along the village of Vezont; the second, consisting of infantry, marched through the village of Vezont; and the third stretched forward into the plain, between Fontenoy and Antoine. The Duke of Cumberland having detached General Ingoldsby, with four battalions and three six-pounders, against the fort in the wood of Barri, ordered Sir James Campbell, who commanded the cavalry, with twelve squadrons, to defile through Vezont, and enter the plain, leaving the highway and enclosures to their right hand, so as to cover the infantry of the right wing, commanded by Sir John Ligonier, whilst they were forming, by extending those squadrons along the plain from the wood towards Fontenoy. 'It is inconceiva-
'ble,' says an experienced eye-witness, 'what a
'number of bullets plunged in upon the British
'troops all the time (above an hour) their first
'line and cavalry were forming.' Sir James Campbell had his leg shot off, and died shortly afterwards; upon which the command of these squadrons, covering the formation, devolved upon Lord Crawford, Colonel of the Fourth Troop of Horse Guards; and afterwards upon General Hawley, who took the command of the whole cavalry of the right wing, and formed it in order of battle, in rear of the infantry.

In the mean time the British infantry, com-

1745 manded by the Duke of Cumberland in person, assisted by Sir John Ligonier, advanced against the enemy, and never was made a more gallant and persevering attack; though the fire from the French batteries was so heavy, that it swept off whole ranks at a single discharge, they continued to advance as if they were invulnerable, repulsing in succession every regiment of the enemy that presented itself*. The Hanoverian troops also behaved with great bravery; but the Dutch, having totally failed in their attack upon the village of Fontenoy, and owing to a misapprehension of his orders, General Ingoldsby having neglected to attack the fort in the wood of Barri, the infantry were terribly exposed to the cross-fire of the enemy's batteries; and such was the confined nature of the ground, that it was not till late in the day that the cavalry were enabled to press forward to their succour. Scrambling through a hollow way, abounding in difficulties, 'at last,' says the gallant Lord Crawford, in his Memoirs, 'a few squadrons got up, and passed the fort 'through a dreadful fire; and a few of some 'other broken corps, as they got rallied, after 'passing the before-mentioned hollow way, so far 'as, I believe, at least, to be serviceable in cover-'ing the retreat of the infantry. Most advanced 'there were two squadrons of the Blues, some of 'the Hanoverians, and some few of the Dutch 'and Austrians, of the *corps de reserve*, who had

* Voltaire.

'not been broken by passing the hollow way; 1745
'because most of those that passed it had only got
'rallied, as most of those that advanced were
'coming back again in much greater haste than
'they went forward, breaking several of the Bri-
'tish corps that were rallied, so that they never
'recovered again. Without prejudice I declare,
'that I have too great reason to say, the Dutch
'dragoons led the way, for I never had a greater
'risk than in being run over by them: and had
'not my horse been of prodigious strength, I
'must have been trampled to death. I had just
'rallied the brigade of Horse Guards, and was
'moving forwards, finding there was no cavalry
'got on by the flank of the second line, which
'had now lost some battalions, that were carried
'elsewhere, when they came upon us and broke
'us anew. With the assistance of my officers,
'who were very alert and willing, I had just got
'them a third time rallied, as all the cavalry that
'had been made to move forwards came back in
'confusion: those that I saw returning in the
'best order being the two squadrons of the Blues,
'whom I begged to halt, and rally by my Horse
'Guards; but all those that attacked together,
'also rallied together. It was impossible better
'could come of a manœuvre, which was far from
'being a proper one, by the marching or allowing
'those squadrons to advance, and be beat in
'detail, if the retreat was not determined before
'they were allowed to do so; because there were
'not numbers enough together to withstand any

1745 'corps of the enemy's cavalry who would hazard 'any thing with them; besides, it was impossible 'for separate squadrons, not to call them broken, 'to hurry on with spirit, and to have steadiness 'to stand long enough under the innumerable 'dropping shots; indeed, without being a Gascon, 'I may call it constant fire from the enemies' 'batteries*.'

It was past two o'clock, when the Duke of Cumberland, deserted by his Dutch allies, disappointed in his hopes of a sally from the garrison of Tournay, and discouraged by other disadvantageous circumstances, determined to retire from the field, now red with the blood of many of the bravest in his army. Accordingly, the signal being given, the troops commenced their retreat, retiring through Vezont with tolerable regularity. The several battalions facing about as occasion required, and being supported by some squadrons, which had successfully rallied under Lord Crawford, they were enabled to check the advance of their scarcely victorious pursuers. In this engagement Sir James Campbell† and General Ponsonby were killed; and Lord Albemarle, Major-General Howard, Brigadier-Generals Ingoldsby and Churchill, and several other distinguished officers, were wounded. The total loss of the British and Hanoverians exceeded ten thousand men, killed, wounded, and missing; whilst that of the enemy is said to have been even greater.

* Life and Memoirs of John, Lord Crawford. London, 1759.
† Colonel of the Scotch Greys.

The loss of several of the British regiments was very severe; that of the Blues was as follows: killed, ten men, and seventy-nine horses; wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Beake, Captain Lloyd, Captain-Lieutenant Migget*, Quarter-Masters Hudson and But, thirty-nine men, and sixty-two horses; missing, seven men, and nine horses†. In the British official account of this battle the behaviour of this Regiment is adverted to in terms of high commendation; and Major Jenkinson, upon whom (Lieutenant-Colonel Beake having been wounded) the command of it devolved, is stated to have particularly distinguished himself by his conduct and care. 1745

* The Lieutenant commanding the King's Troop held the rank of Captain-Lieutenant. This distinction continued till 1799, when regular Captains were appointed to the King's, also the Lieutenant-Colonel's and the Major's Troops.

† London Gazette.

CHAPTER VI.

Invasion of the Pretender, and recall of the Duke of Cumberland —The Blues return to England—Quarters of the Regiment—War with France—The Blues embark and join the Army in Germany—Battles of Minden and Warbourg—The French surprised and defeated at Grœbenstein—Affair near Hombourg —Conclusion of the War, and return of the Regiment to England—Stationed in country quarters—It embarks to join the Army under the Duke of York, in Flanders—French defeated at Villers en Couchie—at Cateau—and near Tournay—The Army retires through Germany, and returns to England.

1745 THE allied army retreated under the cannon of Ath, and was encamped at Lessines, near that fortress; but it was shortly afterwards compelled to retire before the superior force of the French, who before the end of the year had subdued the greater part of the Austrian Netherlands. In the mean time the young Pretender, Charles Edward, at the head of the insurgent clans, having defeated the King's troops at Gladsmuir, was continuing his triumphant march towards the metropolis. In this emergency, the Duke of Cumberland was recalled to command the army destined to suppress the Rebellion; and the greater part of the English troops were ordered home. Upon its arrival in the Thames, from Flanders, (February, 1745,) the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards marched into cantonments at Aylesbury, Wendover, Ux-

bridge, and other towns in that vicinity*, forming 1745
part of the army assembled to cover the metropolis, in event of the advance of the Pretender, or to oppose the threatened descent of the French upon the southern coasts of the kingdom. The Rebellion, however, being terminated by the Battle of Culloden, a detachment, consisting of two troops, was stationed at Kingston-upon-Thames, to attend upon the Court, and the remainder of the Regiment was cantoned in the vicinity of Northampton, in which town the head quarters were established.

Few incidents now occur worthy of record; the Blues formed a relay of escorts to attend the King on his landing from the Continent in 1748, 1750, 1750
and 1755†, and a detachment seems to have been constantly retained to attend upon the Court, without reference to the quarters of the remainder of the Regiment. On the death of the Duke of Somerset, (February 7, 1750,) Charles, second Duke of Richmond, succeeded to the Colonelcy of the Blues (February 13). But that nobleman dying on the 8th of August in the same year, the vacant Colonelcy was not filled up till January 27, 1753, when Sir John Ligonier, K.B., from the Second Dragoon Guards, was appointed to the command of the Regiment‡. This officer was suc-

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* War Office Records. † Ibid.

‡ At the time of the Duke of Richmond's death, the King was on the Continent, and did not return to England till nearly two years afterwards. This may in some measure explain why the Colonelcy of the Regiment continued so long vacant. The off-

1758 ceeded in the Colonelcy (13th May, 1758) by John, Marquis of Granby.

War had been again declared against France in the year 1756; and in order to rescue the Electorate of Hanover from the French armies, by which it was overrun, a large body of British troops was embarked for the Continent in the year 1758, to co-operate with the allied Hanoverians and Hessians. The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards having been encamped at Blackheath, and afterwards at Dartford Heath*, embarked in the Thames, in the month of May, in that year, and, shortly afterwards landing at Embden, in Germany, proceeded to join the allied army, of which Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick now assumed the chief command. The British contingent was commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, and afterwards, upon that nobleman's death, by Lord George Sackville. After various
1759 unimportant operations in the spring and summer of 1759, the Prince at length succeeded in drawing the French army, under the Mareschals de Contades and Broglio, from a strong position which it

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reckonings and allowances due to the Colonel were in the mean time directed to be paid to William Adair, Esq., the agent, and the balance in his hands, upon the appointment of Sir John Ligonier to be Colonel, was directed to be appropriated as follows: 'To Robert Gardiner, Esq., for oatmeal delivered to the troops in 'North Britain, 495*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*;' and the remainder of the balance, being 626*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, to John Calcraft, Esq., to be by him applied towards carrying on the buildings at the Horse Guards. The letters in the War Office books, authorizing the appropriation of these sums, are dated 10th May, 1753.

* War Office Records.

occupied near Minden. It accordingly advanced 1759
to attack the allied army (August 1), when, after a fierce engagement, the French were totally defeated. But, owing to the unfortunate misunderstanding between Prince Ferdinand and the Commander of the English Forces, Lord George Sackville, and the misapprehension of his orders on the part of the latter, the Blues, with several other regiments of English cavalry, forming the cavalry of the right wing, were detained in a state of inactivity, being separated by a wood from the rest of the army; and thus deprived of an opportunity of sharing in the honours of the day, and of rendering more decisive a victory which had been gained chiefly by the valorous conduct of the British artillery and infantry*. Upon the resignation of Lord George Sackville, who returned to England (where he was afterwards tried by a Court-Martial, and found guilty of disobeying the orders of the Commander-in-Chief), the Marquis of Granby succeeded to the command of the British troops in Germany; but during the remainder of the year they do not appear to have been actively engaged, and were distributed in winter quarters in the neighbourhood of Osnaburg.

On the 5th of May, 1760, the allied armies 1760
marched from their cantonments, and were encamped near Fritzlar, in Lower Hesse. In the subsequent operations of the campaign, the Blues

* Despatches of Prince Ferdinand, and subsequent General Orders.

1760 do not appear to have been engaged till the end of July; when the allies being encamped at Kalle, near Cassel, the Duc De Broglio, with the French army under his command, advanced against them, having detached the Chevalier de Muy, at the head of his reserve, amounting to 35,000 men, to cross the Dymel, and thus cut off the communication of the allied army with Westphalia. To prevent this, Prince Ferdinand, leaving a small force to protect Cassel, despatched the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, at the head of a body of troops, across the Dymel, lower down (July 29), who, by a rapid march, succeeded in placing himself upon the left flank of the French army, which had now advanced to Warbourg; whilst Prince Ferdinand, who had crossed the river for that purpose, with the remainder of the allied army, advanced against their front*. The result may be told in the words of Lord Granby's despatch: 'The Hereditary Prince immediately attacked the 'enemy's flank, and, after a very sharp dispute, 'obliged them to give way, and by a continual 'fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon War-'bourg. The army was at this time marching 'with the greatest diligence to attack the enemy 'in front; but the infantry could not get up in 'time. General Waldegrave, at the head of the 'British, pressed their march as much as possible: 'no troops could shew more eagerness to get up 'than they shewed. Many of the men, from the

* London Gazette.

'heat of the weather, and overstraining themselves 1760
'to get on through morassy and very difficult
'ground, suddenly dropped down on their march.

'General Mostyn, who was at the head of the
'British cavalry, that was formed on the right of
'our infantry, on the other side of a large wood,
'upon receiving the Duke's orders to come up
'with the cavalry as fast as possible, made so
'much expedition, bringing them up at a full
'trot, though the distance was near five miles,
'that the British cavalry had the happiness to
'arrive in time to share the glory of the day,
'having successfully charged several times both
'the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

'I should do injustice to the general officers, to
'every officer and private man of the cavalry, if I
'did not beg your Lordship would assure His
'Majesty, that nothing could exceed their gallant
'behaviour on that occasion.'

The loss of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was as follows: killed, two rank and file, one horse; wounded, Cornet Cheney, six rank and file, fifteen horses; missing, seven rank and file, six horses.

Nothing further of any consequence occurred during the campaign, and at its close, the British troops were cantoned in the Bishopric of Paderborn, where they suffered great hardships from scarcity of forage and provisions *. The campaign

* It was by his liberality and generous efforts to relieve the distresses of the soldiers, who, during the greater part of the war were subjected to extraordinary privations, that the Marquis of Granby

1761 of 1761 was distinguished by few memorable events. The battle of Kirch denkern (July 16), in which the Duc De Broglio was defeated by the allies, was almost entirely an affair of infantry, and throughout the campaign, the Blues do not seem to have been once engaged. The British army occupied nearly the same winter quarters as in the preceding year.

In the following spring the allies again took the field, at first with doubtful success; but
1762 on the 24th of June, Prince Ferdinand having succeeded in surprising the French army under the Mareschals D'Etrées and Soubise, at Grœbenstien, in Westphalia, gained a complete victory, having taken between two and three thousand prisoners, together with several pieces of cannon, colours, &c. In this action the Blues, and Elliot's Light Horse, were the only regiments of British cavalry present. The loss of the former was as follows: killed, one rank and

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acquired that reputation for kindness of heart, which, even more than his fame as a Commander, long rendered him so popular with the British army. Upon the return of the troops to England, every village host found it his interest to adorn his sign-post with a portrait of the hero; and the passing veteran, recognizing his noble General, splendidly portrayed in the uniform of his Regiment, could seldom resist the temptation to devote a tankard to his health, and reward the good taste of the landlord who had adopted such a sign. Many an idle villager was thus attracted to listen to the wondrous tales of war, whilst seated in the chimney corner,

'The praise of *Granby* next the sweet musician sung;'

till under the accumulating inspiration of ale and tobacco, the roof resounded with the burthen of the ditty, 'Granby O! 'generous Granby O!'

file, three horses; wounded, five rank and file, 1762
two horses.

The French were again defeated August 6, in the same year, at Hombourg, when the Blues greatly distinguished themselves. The following particulars are given in the London Gazette:—

'Prince Ferdinand having received advice that 'M. De Rochambeau had assembled some brigades 'of infantry and cavalry near Hombourg, with a 'view to cover the communications of the enemy's 'army with Frankfort, took the resolution of dis-'lodging him from his post which he had taken 'possession of: for which purpose His Serene 'Highness ordered Lord Frederic Cavendish to 'advance with the chasseurs of the infantry of the 'army, Freytag's Chasseurs, and Bauer's and 'Riedesel's Hussars, from Lohn to Felzberg, and 'Lord Granby, with the brigade of British Gre-'nadiers, Elliot's, the Blues, and the four Hano-'verian squadrons, from Hoff to Fritzlar. The 'former were to march towards Hombourg, in 'such a direction as to cut off the enemy's corps 'from Melsulgen and Fulda, the other to cut off 'their retreat to Ziegenhayn, which orders were 'executed in the following manner. The hour 'of rendezvous on both sides of Hombourg for 'the attack of Rochambeau's corps was agreed 'on; the discharge of three pieces of cannon from 'Lord Frederic Cavendish's troops was to be the 'signal of their arrival. Elliot's being arrived at 'a quarter of a league's distance from Hombourg, 'attacked the advanced posts and drove them from

1762 'the heights, and took post there: the rest of
'Lord Granby's corps were in the rear of Elliot's,
'behind the declivity of the height, and the enemy's
'tents continued standing. At the same time
'Lord Frederic Cavendish's Hussars began to
'exchange some shots with the enemy, when their
'tents were immediately struck, and they got
'under arms at the foot of the mountain, and in
'the hedges near the town. Their cavalry formed
'on the plain; the three discharges of cannon
'were made; whereupon the enemy's infantry
'defiled upon their left, their cavalry covering
'their march. Lord Granby, perceiving they
'intended to retreat, marched all his corps as fast
'as possible to the right, when the enemy's
'cavalry, who put on a good countenance, began
'to move on at a good rate; upon this his Lord-
'ship ordered the cavalry to advance, following
'close with the infantry, which began an attack
'on the enemy's rear with the greatest ardour
'and success, making two onsets in an instant;
'but the enemy's cavalry facing about imme-
'diately, and falling sword in hand upon Elliot's
'Dragoons, that regiment would have suffered
'greatly, had not Colonel Hervey, at the head of
'the Blues, seeing the danger, passed the village
'at full gallop, and notwithstanding he could
'only oppose eight or ten men in front to formed
'squadrons, he overthrew all that came in his way,
'and saved Elliot's Regiment. The situation of
'the two regiments at this time was very critical;
'but the mutual support which they gave each

'each other—Elliot's Dragoons by their con- 1762
'tinual skirmishing with the enemy; and the
'Blues by their manœuvres in squadrons, and by
'their steady countenance, kept the enemy at
'bay, till the infantry could come up. They then
'began their retreat in the utmost hurry, the
'Grenadiers and Highlanders following them
'with their usual ardour. If their infantry had
'not posted themselves in a hollow way to sustain
'their squadrons, which the Blues and Elliot's
'were charging, the whole would have been
'routed: during their retreat Lord Cavendish's
'corps, which could not advance sooner, followed
'them close, and pushed them vigorously.

'Colonels Hervey and Erskine, Majors Forbes
'and Ainsley distinguished themselves greatly.
'Our loss in killed, wounded, and taken may
'be about eighty men; that of the enemy is very
'considerable, the number of prisoners made by us
'amounting to two hundred and fifty.'

Of the loss of the Blues upon this occasion there is no official return.

At the conclusion of the war the Regiment was reduced previous to its return to England, which took place in the spring of 1763. The establish- 1763
ment, which had before been fifty-two, was now fixed at twenty-nine per troop. The discharged men were conveyed to England with the remainder of the Regiment, and certain allowances granted to them, to enable them to return to their previous places of abode. Each discharged trooper who had served for one whole year was permitted

1763 to sell his horse for his own benefit, upon condition that it should be sold previous to embarkation, and an additional gratuity equal to nine days' pay was given to them upon disembarking in England: to those who had served for less than a year eighteen days' pay was given at the same time, and the whole were permitted to retain their clothes and cloaks*.

The Regiment was now stationed at Derby and Nottingham, and it seems singular that from this period till the year 1804 it was not employed about the Court, nor was the usual detachment retained near London to perform the escort duties, as had been customary in the preceding reigns. In the first instance, probably, it was thought just, that a corps which had been so much harassed during five years of active service should be permitted, for a time at least, to remain stationed in the country, in order to recruit; and afterwards the commanding officers of those regiments which had superseded the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards in the honourable duties which for one hundred years it had performed, and for the performance of which it was originally raised, seem to have been long enabled, by means of various kinds of influence, to continue its privileges in abeyance. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that the officers and troopers of the Regi-

* The warrant authorizing this reduction and the allowances to the discharged men is dated December 24, 1762: the reduction appears to have been carried into effect in the month of February following.

ment, satisfied with the easy duties belonging to a military life in country quarters, were scarcely anxious to exchange them for the almost forgotten honour of attending upon the Court. On the death of the Marquis of Granby, (19th of October, 1770,) General, afterwards Field-Marshal Conway, from the Fourth Regiment of Dragoons, was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Blues (25th of October, 1770). 1770

The quarters of the Regiment seem to have been generally established at Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Stamford, Northampton, and other towns in the midland counties of England till the commencement of the war with the French Republic, in 1793*. On the 8th of June 1793 in that year, four troops of the Blues, having been previously reviewed by the King, in Hyde Park, on the same day embarked at Blackwall, for the Netherlands. The remaining troops, forming the regimental depôt, were stationed at Northampton. The troops on foreign service, landing at Ostend shortly afterwards, joined the army under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. But they do not appear to have been engaged in any operation of conse-

* Shortly after the conclusion of the war in 1762, the Regiment began to be mounted upon long-tailed horses. The reason assigned for this change is said to have been the great annoyance to which it was found the animal was subjected from the flies, when on foreign service. When the fashion of a short dock was introduced is not known; but the Regiment appears to have been originally mounted upon long-tailed horses.

quence during this campaign, and in the winter were stationed in quarters at Tournay, and after-
1794 wards at Ghent. In the following spring, the allies commenced the campaign by laying siege to Landrecies, to relieve which fortress the French army under General Pichegru had assembled in great force. On the 23d of April, the Duke of York having despatched General Otto, with a detachment of cavalry, to reconnoitre the enemy, that officer reported them to be strongly posted at Villers en Couchie, and in great force, and requested that a reinforcement might be sent to his support. Two squadrons of the Austrian cuirassiers of Zetchwitz, Major-General Mansel's brigade of heavy cavalry, consisting of the Blues, First Dragoon Guards, and Royal Dragoons, together with the Sixteenth Light Dragoons, were immediately detached upon this service. As they could not arrive till it was dark, General Otto was obliged to delay the attack till the next morning, when, soon after day-break, he ordered two squadrons of Hussars and two squadrons of the Fifteenth Light Dragoons to charge the enemy, which they did with the greatest success; and finding a line of infantry in rear of the cavalry they continued the charge without hesitation, and broke them likewise. The enemy were completely driven back, and obliged to retreat in great confusion into Cambray, with the loss of one thousand two hundred men killed, and three pieces of cannon. The defeat, however, was not so complete as it ought to have been, owing to

some mistake, by which General Mansel's brigade 1794
did not arrive in time to give efficient support to the Light Dragoons and Hussars*. In this action one horse belonging to the Royal Horse Guards was killed, one wounded, and two missing.

On the 26th of April, a French corps, amounting to twenty-eight thousand men, having marched out of Cambray the night before, advanced against the British army under the Duke of York, which was strongly posted at Cateau. The enemy having formed their line at day-break, advanced under cover of a thick fog, and had possessed themselves of one or two small villages in front of the British position, when at length their motions being plainly seen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, His Royal Highness detached the cavalry of the right wing, consisting of this Regiment, the Zetchwitz Cuirassiers, the First, Third, and Fifth Dragoon Guards, and the Royals, under Lieutenant-General Otto, to turn them from that flank; whilst a brisk cannonade was kept up in their front, in order to divert their attention from this movement. Some light troops were in the mean time directed against their right flank, but owing to the incessant fire which was kept up by the enemy's batteries, stationed in a wood, this attack was only partially successful. That, however, directed by General Otto, completely succeeded. The enemy being attacked in their front and rear, were soon thrown into confusion, and the slaughter was immense;

* London Gazette.

1794 twenty-two pieces of cannon were taken, also a great quantity of ammunition*; and Lieutenant-General Chapuy, who commanded the French, with three hundred and fifty officers and privates, were made prisoners. The loss of the British was also severe, including General Mansel† and his son, who were both killed. The loss of the Royal Horse Guards was as follows: killed, Quarter-Master Kipling, fifteen rank and file, twenty-five horses; wounded, four corporals, sixteen rank and file, seventeen horses; missing, eight horses. His Royal Highness, in his despatch detailing this affair, was pleased to describe 'the conduct of the British 'cavalry as beyond all praise;' and issued a General Order upon the occasion, from which the following is an extract:—

'The Austrian regiment of Cuirassiers of Zetch-'witz, the Blues, the First, Third, and Fifth Dra-'goon Guards, the Royals, Archduke Ferdinand's 'Hussars, and the Sixteenth Light Dragoons, who 'attacked and defeated the principal column of 'the enemy on the right, have all acquired im-'mortal honour to themselves.'

Landrecies surrendered a few days after the action. But at day-break on the morning of the 10th of May the French, in different columns,

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* London Gazette.

† Unable to bear the imputation which remained upon his character after the battle of the 24th, this unfortunate officer is said to have declared that 'he would not return alive;' and rushing into the action, with all the energy of reckless despair, sought his fate in the midst of the enemy's ranks.

amounting in the whole to thirty thousand men, 1794
renewed their attack upon the British army, in the neighbourhood of Tournay; and, after a sharp engagement, which lasted five hours, were repulsed with great loss, including thirteen pieces of cannon, and above four hundred officers and men taken prisoners. The enemy commenced their attack with an attempt to turn the British left, which failing, their next efforts were directed against the centre, advancing with great resolution under a heavy cannonade. But a favourable opportunity presenting itself of attacking their right flank, which did not seem to be protected, Lieutenant-General Harcourt, with sixteen squadrons of British, and two of Austrian cavalry, was detached for this purpose; and, having succeeded in gaining their flank, attacked them with so much resolution and intrepidity that they immediately began their retreat, in the course of which they were soon broken. The Hanoverians, who occupied a position to the right of that of the British, had in the mean time repulsed an attack which was made upon them, and the discomfiture of the French army was complete*. His Royal Highness, in his despatch, after thanking the general officers, added his opinion, 'that the officers and men of the 'troops which they led merit every commenda-'tion, having well supported the reputation they 'had already acquired by their conduct on the '26th of last month.' Of the Royal Horse

* London Gazette.

1794 Guards, in this battle, there were two rank and file killed; Cornet George Smith, and three rank and file, wounded; and four rank and file missing. There seems to have been no return made of the casualties amongst the horses.

The immense superiority of numbers which the French were enabled to bring into the field now compelled the British army to retire; and the reluctance of the Dutch to make any sacrifices to defend their territories becoming daily more apparent, the Duke of York was unable effectually to resist the advances of the enemy: and in the subsequent operations of the war, which was carried on in a country for the most part totally impracticable for the movements of cavalry, the Blues were not engaged. After the conquest of Holland by the French, which was much facilitated by the severity of the winter of 1794-5, the British army retired through Germany; and having suffered much privation during a disastrous march, continued through the greater part of the year 1795, it finally embarked on board transports at the mouths of the Weser and Elbe. The four troops of the Royal Horse Guards, shortly after their arrival in the Thames, in November, 1795, marched to join the remainder of the regiment at Northampton*.

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* In spite of the Duke of York's encomiums upon their gallantry, the old story that the Blues had run away was again raised upon their return; and as their uniform was no longer decorated with the gold lace, by which heretofore it had been distinguished, it was asserted that this deprivation had taken place to mark their

disgrace. As this idle story, if it has not obtained implicit credit, 1794
has at least been vaguely supposed to have some foundation, the simple facts, and causes of this temporary eclipse, may be here related. Their clothing becoming due during the absence of the four troops on the Continent, a splendid parade uniform was thought inconsistent with the severer duties of active service, and a plainer one was accordingly issued to them. On their return, it was necessary to re-establish uniformity; and the Colonel, unwilling to be at a greater expense in clothing his Regiment than were the Colonels of *other* Dragoon regiments, (for the peculiar rank and privileges of the Royal Horse Guards were now well nigh forgotten,) ordered the gold-laced uniform and furniture to be laid aside; and, in order to render their appearance still more uniform with the rest of the army, the brass ornaments on the horses' bits were also ordered to be taken off.

CHAPTER VII.

The Regiment encamped at Weymouth and Swinley—Stationed at Windsor—Silver Kettle-Drums presented—Marches into Lancashire—Two Squadrons embark for Portugal—Join the Army under the Marquis of Wellington—Subsequent operations—The Blues stationed at Logroño—Enter France, and embark for England at the conclusion of the War—Are stationed at Windsor—Four troops again embark for Foreign Service—Land at Ostend, and join the Duke of Wellington's Army—Battle of Waterloo—The Army marches to Paris—The Blues return to England—Various Occurrences to the end of the Reign of George III.—The Regiment stationed in London—Coronation of King George IV.—Cuirasses worn; the colour of the Belts changed from Buff to White—Reviews, &c. during the Reign of George IV.—Accession of King William IV.—He inspects the Regiment—Coronation of their Majesties—The King presents a Standard to the Regiment—Visit of Queen Adelaide—Conclusion.

1795 On the death of Field-Marshal Conway (July 9), Charles, third Duke of Richmond, succeeded to the Colonelcy (July 15, 1795). In the succeeding years the Regiment occupied various country quarters: it was encamped at Weymouth in the summer of 1797, and in those of 1798 and 1799 at Swinley, near Windsor. At length (October 26, 1804), it was stationed at Windsor, and His Majesty, King George III., having at once determined that the former honours and privileges of the Regiment should be no longer withheld, it was again furnished with gold-laced clothing and appointments; and the orna-

mented bridle, with the other marks of distinction 1795
of which it had been deprived were ordered to be forthwith restored. The King was further pleased to mark his sense of its merits by the donation of a splendid pair of silver kettle-drums, which were presented to the Regiment by His Majesty in person, on St. George's Day, 1805, the King's Troop being drawn up for this purpose within the square of Windsor Castle. Upon this occasion the following Order was issued to the Regiment by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrien:—

'Head Quarters, Cavalry Barracks,
'Windsor, 15th May, 1805.

'Although the late most gracious present from 'the King in person to the Regiment, of a pair of 'silver Kettle-Drums, was given with much public 'ceremony, yet it is also proper that this present 'should stand upon the records of the Regiment, 'and be inserted in the Order Books for the 'information of future times.

'On the Drums are engraved His Majesty's 'arms, with the inscription:—

III.

G. R.

GIVEN BY KING GEORGE III. APRIL 23, 1805,

TO

HIS ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS, AS A TESTIMONIAL OF ITS HONOURABLE AND MILITARY CONDUCT ON ALL OCCASIONS.

1805 'The Commanding Officer, while he partici-
'pates in the satisfaction and gratitude which
'must be felt by all ranks in the Regiment
'for this distinguished mark of Royal favour,
'wishes to point out, that as the honourable
'testimony has been gained by their own exem-
'plary conduct, it is by the same means only that
'it can be preserved in full force; that is, by the
'united endeavours of all ranks to deserve it, and
'they are bound by the call of honour and
'duty thus to transmit this valuable testimony
'unsullied to posterity.'

Till the period of his unhappy illness, His Majesty continued his attachment to the Blues, frequently wearing the uniform, and honouring the regimental parades by his presence*. On the death of the Duke of Richmond (December 29, 1806), the command of the Royal Horse Guards was upon the day following given to Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, a nobleman whose liberality will ever be held in grateful remembrance, especially recorded as it is, by his two munificent donations, of one thousand pounds each, to the

* Upon the death of King George III. the uniform of the Royal Horse Guards, which he had been in the habit of wearing, was presented to the Regiment by his Royal successor, King George IV.; who, at the same time, was pleased to assure the Commanding Officer—'that he fully participated in his father's feelings of 'attachment towards the corps, and that he entertained the same 'sense of its honourable character and good conduct upon all 'occasions.' It is perhaps needless to add that the valued relic is carefully preserved, with every feeling of gratitude and respect.

Troopers' Regimental Fund*; the first on the 23d of April, 1807, and the second on the 23d of April, 1813. 1812

The Regiment continued at Windsor till the year 1812; in the spring of which, on account of disturbances in the manufacturing districts, and outrages committed by the Luddites (as the rioters who had combined for the purpose of destroying the machinery were denominated), it marched into Lancashire; and on the 7th of May the head quarters were established at Warrington.

In the ensuing autumn, internal tranquillity being happily in great measure restored, the Government determined, by every means in their power, to reinforce the British army in the Peninsula. The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, therefore, with the two Regiments of Life Guards, were ordered to prepare for foreign service; and the establishment of the former, previously consisting of eight troops, was now ordered to be augmented to ten. Upon this occasion the Duke of Northumberland strongly urged his right, as

* This fund had been established in the year 1804, whilst the Regiment was quartered at Canterbury. By its regulations the non-commissioned officers and troopers agreed to contribute one shilling per month out of their pay. The sum arising out of this contribution being vested in Government securities, by certain appointed trustees, the interest was applied to the payment of pensions to discharged troopers, in classes, the amount of the pension being proportionate to their length of service. But in consequence of some dissensions, and the generally-expressed wish of the members of the society, an Act of Parliament was obtained for its dissolution in the year 1832, and the capital stock was divided amongst the claimants in proportionate shares.

1812 consistent with the past usages of the corps, to appoint the officers of both the troops about to be added, whilst His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander in Chief, insisted upon his claim, in virtue of his office, to appoint the officers of at least one of them. At length, finding his arguments ineffectual, and considering his privileges, as Colonel of the Regiment, in some degree compromised by the decision, the Duke of Northumberland resigned his command, and the great Chief, whose fame was now rapidly advancing to its meridian, the Marquis of Wellington, succeeded to the Colonelcy (January 1, 1813).

In the mean time two squadrons of the Regiment, formed for foreign service, consisting of twenty-one officers, twenty-four non-commissioned officers, four trumpeters, two hundred and ninety-four rank and file, and two hundred and ninety-six horses, embarked at Portsmouth, on the 10th of November, in eight transports. The wind being unfavourable, the transports having the troops on board were detained in Stoke's Bay till the 8th of November, when they sailed for Portugal: the remaining six depôt troops were stationed at Windsor. The whole of the two squadrons (with the exception of a small party on board a transport, which, being separated from the rest in a gale, did not arrive till the 23d of December,) disembarked in the Tagus, on the 23d of November, and marched into barracks at Belem, and from thence, on the 29th of the same month, into barracks

at Luz; having been inspected by Lieutenant- 1812
General Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B., and afterwards by Lieutenant-General Sir Stapylton Cotton, both which officers passed the highest encomiums upon the appearance of the men, and the good condition of the horses.

On the 10th of January, 1813, the Regiment 1813
commenced its march to Thomar, where it arrived on the 17th. Major-General Rebow, of the Second Life Guards, having returned to England on leave of absence, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. C. Hill, of the Royal Horse Guards, as the officer next in rank, assumed the command of the Household Brigade, and the command of the Regiment devolved to Captain Packe.

On the 6th of April a remount from England joined at Thomar, consisting of two officers, one corporal, twenty-one rank and file, and thirty-nine horses. On the 6th of May the Regiment was at Villa Mayor, Bismula, Roives, and Rovena, on the frontiers of Portugal; and on the 11th it was inspected by the Marquis of Wellington; on the 23d of May it first joined the army near San Manoz. On the 4th of June the Regiment passed the Douro, near the city of Toro, and on the 19th was in bivouac near Carcamo; from whence it marched at day-break on the morning of the 21st, and was present with the rest of the army in the decisive general action fought that day near Vittoria. But the difficult nature of the ground not allowing the cavalry to be generally engaged, all the service that could be performed was to advance

1813 as close as possible with the infantry, in order to support them*; in this service two horses of the Blues were killed by a cannon-shot. About nine o'clock in the evening it bivouacked in a grove about three leagues from the city of Vittoria.

General Clausel, having under his command a part of the French army which was not in the action of the 21st, approached Vittoria on the 22d, when, upon hearing of the action of the preceding day, he retired in the direction of Tudela de Ebro. In order, if possible, to intercept his retreat, the Light, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Divisions, with Colonel Grant's and Major Macpherson's Brigades of cavalry, were moved towards Tudela; whilst the Fifth and Sixth Divisions, with the Household and General D'Urban's cavalry, marched from Vittoria to Salvatierra, in the direction of Logroño. The French General, however, by means of extraordinary forced marches, was enabled to reach Tudela in safety†.

The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was now stationed at Logroño, where it continued till the 27th of July, when it marched to Los Arcos, and continuing its march through the following day, on the 29th arrived at the right of the British position, where it was formed in column, with two other brigades of cavalry; in the evening, retiring to a convent near the village of Badestein, it bivouacked round its walls. The Regiment was in motion by three o'clock on

* Despatches of the Marquis of Wellington.
† Ibid.

the morning of the 30th of July, and proceeded, 1813
with the rest of the brigade, to the right of the position occupied by the British army, where also were several other brigades of cavalry, forming a reserve. On this and the preceding day Marshal Soult, who had now succeeded to the command of the French army, which had been considerably reinforced and re-equipped, after its late defeat at Vittoria, made a most formidable attempt to relieve Pampeluna (then blockaded by the British), with the whole of his forces, excepting the reserve, under General Villatte (which remained in front of the British troops on the great road from Irun); when he was totally defeated, and compelled to retire, with a severe loss both of officers and men*. During this action the Blues were again compelled to remain inactive, the battle being fought amidst the precipitous rocks and broken ravines of the Pyrenean mountains, upon ground where it was impossible for cavalry to act. On the day following the Regiment occupied Espazza and two other small villages, about a league from Pampeluna; and on the 9th of August the Household Brigade, being destined to form a corps of reserve and support for the troops blockading that fortress, marched back to Logroño, where it arrived on the 12th.

Major-General O'Loghlin, of the First Life Guards, having arrived to take the command of the brigade about the 15th of September, Lieute-

* Despatches of the Marquis of Wellington.

1813 nant-Colonel Sir Robert Hill returned to the command of the Royal Horse Guards.

Pampeluna surrendered on the 31st of October; but the season being so far advanced, it was not thought desirable to withdraw the Household Brigade from the quarters it continued to occupy at Logroño before the spring. The Regiment accordingly remained at Logroño and its environs
1814 till the 18th of March, 1814, when it received a route to join the army in France. On the 23d of March it crossed the Pyrenees to Oruña, or Orogne (France), where it was joined by a remount from England, consisting of six officers, ten corporals, two trumpeters, one hundred and forty-five rank and file, and one hundred and fifty-one horses.

On the 17th of April the Regiment marched to Pompertusate, having been inspected by the Duke of Wellington on the road.

Upon the termination of hostilities the dismounted men, with the heavy baggage, were embarked at Bourdeaux for England, and the Regiment commenced its march from Lectoure on the 31st of May, and on the 23d of July it arrived at Boulogne, two horses only being unfit for duty at the conclusion of this long march. Having embarked on that and the following day, the whole arrived at Dover on the 25th, and proceeded to head quarters, which were established at Windsor.

In commemoration of its services during the war in Spain, Portugal, and France, the Regi-

ment was permitted to bear the word 'Peninsula' 1814
on its colours and appointments.

Upon the return of Napoleon from Elba, and the subsequent declaration of war, two squadrons of the Blues, consisting of twenty-two officers, nineteen corporals, four trumpeters, two hundred and thirty-two rank and file, and two hundred and thirty-horses, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Hill, embarked at Dover and Ramsgate, on the 2d of May, 1815, for Ostend, where they arrived on the 4th, and upon disembarking marched forward to Bruges. On the 10th of the same month they occupied Leiderkirke, and other inconsiderable villages in the vicinity of Ninove, where the head quarters of the British cavalry were established.

The two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and the First, or King's Dragoon Guards, were formed into one brigade, under the orders of Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, K.C.B.

The whole of the British cavalry, and troops of horse artillery, amounting to upwards of seven thousand men, under the command of the Earl of Uxbridge, were reviewed on the 29th of May, on the plain of Grammont, by the Duke of Wellington, commanding the forces, Prince Blucher, and several distinguished personages.

On the morning of the 16th of June an order arrived for the immediate march of the Regiment, which accordingly left its cantonments, and passing through Braine Le Compte and Nivelles, after a

1815 long day's march, bivouacked in a field between Le Quatre Bras and Genappe. On the 17th the army retired, the retreat being covered by the cavalry. Upon the enemy's advance, they were attacked by the Seventh Hussars, and afterwards by the First Regiment of Life Guards, with considerable success. The retreat was then continued, covered by the Royal Horse Guards. The French, however, confined their attack to a heavy cannonade, and in the evening the allied army having arrived at its intended position in front of the village of Waterloo, the Regiment bivouacked for the night.

The events of the following day are so well known, and the position, &c. of the armies engaged, for the most part, so generally understood, that it is unnecessary to enter into any detail upon these points; a course which, in describing the position and conduct of a single Regiment, it seems desirable, as far as possible, to avoid, lest we should appear to claim for a particular corps a greater share in the glory belonging to that memorable day than is justly its due. In this place it may be sufficient to state, that the brigade of Lord Edward Somerset was formed across, and extended to the right and left of the high road leading from Brussels to Charleroy, which intersected the British position nearly in the centre. Gradually advancing from this station, it made several charges, in all of which the French were repulsed. One of these charges was particularly remarkable for the brilliant success with which it was at-

tended. In the hope of penetrating the British 1815
position, the attacks of the enemy's powerful cavalry were constantly directed against the centre; it was thus that the cuirassiers and lancers of the Imperial Guard were brought in contact with the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, near the farm of La Haye Sainte; and it was there that those boasted victors of an hundred fights were in an instant routed, and rolled to the earth, 'in most admired disorder,' by the impetuous charge of the British Household Brigade.

This success, however, was not achieved without considerable loss. Of the Blues, Major Packe (who commanded the right squadron) and several men were killed, and more wounded; and Captain Thoyts, and Lieutenant Tathwell, their horses being shot, fell into the hands of the enemy, and were made prisoners*.

The Duke of Wellington, in his despatch, was pleased to notice the conduct of Lord Edward Somerset's Brigade in the following terms:—

'The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry 'with his cavalry; but these attacks were uni-'formly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportu-'nities for our cavalry to charge: in one of which 'Lord Edward Somerset's Brigade, consisting of

* These officers being sent to the rear, were detained by the enemy at Charleroy, till set at liberty by the advance of the victorious army. Lieutenant Tathwell rejoined his Regiment two days afterwards; but Captain Thoyts having been placed under a more rigid surveillance, did not succeed in making his escape till a day or two later, and was returned missing.

1815 'the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and First 'Dragoon Guards, highly distinguished themselves.'

The loss of this Regiment on the 17th and 18th of June was as follows:—

On the 17th.—Killed, four rank and file, and eight horses; five rank and file wounded.

On the 18th.—Major Packe*, two corporals, sixteen rank and file, and fifty-four horses, killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. C. Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Clement Hill, Lieutenant Shawe, Lieutenant Bouverie; Quarter-Masters Thomas Varley and Jonas Varley; five corporals, fifty-one rank and file, and thirteen horses,

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* To the memory of this gentleman a monument was erected by the officers of the Regiment in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, bearing the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY
OF ROBERT CHRISTOPHER PACKE, ESQUIRE,
SECOND SON OF CHARLES JAMES PACKE, ESQUIRE,
OF PRESTWOLD, LEICESTERSHIRE,
AND MAJOR IN THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS BLUE,
WHO WAS KILL'D AT THE HEAD OF HIS SQUADRON
WHEN CHARGING THE FRENCH CUIRASSIERS, AT THE EVER
MEMORABLE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, ON THE 18 JUNE, 1815,
IN THE XXXIII^{D} YEAR OF HIS AGE.

THIS MONUMENT
WAS ERECTED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT
IN WHICH HE HAD SERVED MORE THAN FIFTEEN YEARS,
IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR HIGH VENERATION FOR
HIS DISTINGUISHED MILITARY MERIT,
AND OF THEIR SINCERE REGRET FOR THE LOSS OF A COMPANION,
SO LONG ENDEARED TO THEIR AFFECTIONS BY HIS
AMIABLE MANNERS AND PRIVATE VIRTUES.

wounded. One corporal, sixteen rank and file, 1815
and seventeen horses, missing*.

Moving forward with the allied armies on the 7th of July, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards was quartered at Nanterre, a small village in the vicinity of Paris; on the 18th it was at Loucienne, where, on the 19th and 20th of the same month, a remount joined from England, consisting of ten officers, one hundred and thirty-five rank and file, and one hundred and twenty-nine horses. On the 24th, with the whole of the allied armies, it was reviewed by the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, between the Bridge of Neuilly and the Place de Louis XV. (Paris). On the 21st of August the head quarters of the Regiment were established at Colombes. On the 2d of September it was reviewed, with the rest of the Household Brigade, the Eighth Brigade of cavalry, and one troop of horse artillery, by the Emperor of Russia, who expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and movements. On the 22d of September, with the whole of the allied army, it was again reviewed by the Duke of Wellington on the plain of St. Denis; and again on the 11th of October, when the British and Hanoverian army, amounting to between fifty and sixty thousand men, were reviewed upon the same ground.

On the 16th of January, 1816, the Regiment, 1816

* None of these men ever returned to the Regiment, and there is no doubt they were all killed on the 18th of June.

1816 with the two Regiments of Life Guards, having been inspected by Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere on the Plain de Sablone, near Paris, commenced its march to Calais, where it arrived on the 30th of the same month; and having embarked on the two following days, landed at Dover and Ramsgate on the 1st and 2d of February, from whence it proceeded to the depôt at Windsor.

In commemoration of its distinguished services, on the 18th of June, 1815, the Regiment was permitted to bear the word 'Waterloo' on its colours and appointments.

Military annals, in a period of profound peace, are, of necessity, comparatively uninteresting; but, as a regimental record, this work would be incomplete were no mention to be made of several remarkable reviews and occasions of martial spectacle, when the Blues have borne a distinguished part in the parade ceremonials of the day.

1817 On the 25th of July, 1817, the three Regiments composing the Household Brigade were reviewed upon Hounslow Heath, by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. On the 19th of November, in the same year, the Blues were on duty at the funeral of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of
1818 Wales; and in the following year (December 2) at that of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte.

1819 In the year 1819 (May 20), His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having determined to receive the Ambassador from Persia with extraordinary ceremony, the Regiment was moved up to London, the whole of the cavalry employed

upon that occasion being placed under the com- 1819
mand of its Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir John Elley*.

On the 12th of February, 1820, it was on 1820
duty at the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent; and on the 17th of the same month, at that of His Majesty King George III. In this year, on the 21st of July, the Household Brigade was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief; and being subsequently joined by the Twelfth Regiment of Lancers, and a brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, the whole were reviewed upon Hounslow Heath, August the 5th, by His Majesty King George IV.

An order had been issued by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as long ago as the 24th of August, 1814, which, after fully recognizing the privileges and claims of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards to perform, equally with the two other regiments of household cavalry, the Court duties in the metropolis, directed that, when the presence of the whole brigade should not be required, one regiment in rotation should be stationed in country quarters. But during the unhappy illness of the late Monarch motives of respect appear to have suggested that the corps 'which the King had delighted to honour' should not be withdrawn from its attendance upon his

* This distinguished officer had only recently resumed his regimental duties, having been employed on the staff of the British army since the 25th December, 1807, as Assistant and Deputy-Adjutant-General, in the Peninsula, the Netherlands, and France.

1821 declining years. The head quarters of the Regiment accordingly continued at Windsor till the 14th of June, 1821, when it marched into cantonments in the vicinity of London, and shortly afterwards occupied the newly-erected barracks in the Regent's Park.

At the magnificent ceremonial of the coronation of King George IV. (July 19), the Blues were present, and furnished the King's Life Guard upon the occasion. On that day the Household Brigade first appeared in cuirasses, which it has ever since continued to wear*; and a further remarkable alteration took place in the appointments of the Blues: the buff belts, by which the Regiment had been distinguished from the period of its first establishment, were now laid aside and exchanged for those of white. On the death of Her Majesty Queen Caroline, it being decided that her body should be removed to Brunswick for interment, the funeral procession left Brandenburg House (Hammersmith) on

* On its taking the field in 1794, the Regiment was supplied with breast-plates, which also appear to have been worn in the previous campaigns in Germany and the Netherlands; but being now found to be more cumbrous than convenient, and from the length of time which had elapsed since they were last worn, having become rusty and unserviceable, they were deposited in store at Tournay, and from thence transmitted to England. As a defence for the head, however, a skull-cap was fitted on to the crown of the cocked hat, and worn throughout that campaign. Originally the Regiment was furnished with 'backs, breasts, and potts.' When the backs and potts were laid aside is not exactly known; but no part of the defensive armour appears to have been worn, except when the Regiment was employed upon active service.

the morning of the 14th of August, and, after much disgraceful rioting in and near London, was escorted to Harwich, the appointed place of embarkation, by a Guard of Honour from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. 1821

In the year 1822 (June 1) the Household Brigade, with the Tenth and Fifteenth Hussars, the Fourteenth Light Dragoons, and a brigade of horse artillery, were reviewed upon Hounslow Heath, by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief. In the following year (July 15) the Household Brigade was again reviewed by His Royal Highness on Hounslow Heath, with the Seventh and Fifteenth Hussars, the Third Light Dragoons, and a brigade of horse artillery. And again in the year 1825, (June 28,) when, in addition to the Household Brigade, the following regiments were assembled upon Hounslow Heath: the First Dragoon Guards, the Second Dragoon Guards, the Greys, the Seventh Hussars, the Twelfth Lancers, together with a brigade of horse artillery. 1822 1823 1825

On the 20th of January, 1827, the Blues were on duty at the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Duke of Wellington being now appointed to the Colonelcy of the First Foot Guards, the command of this Regiment was given (January 22, 1827) to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. 1827

In 1828, on the 5th of February, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, the First Life Guards, the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and 1828

1828 a battalion of the Third Guards, with the Seventy-second Regiment of infantry, were inspected upon the parade in St. James's Park by Don Miguel, the Infant of Portugal.

1829 On the 27th of May, 1829, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, the Second Life Guards, the Tenth and Fifteenth Hussars, with the First and Third Foot Guards, and a brigade of horse artillery, were reviewed in Hyde Park by the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by several distinguished personages.

1830 The Regiment was on duty at the funeral of His Majesty King George IV., July 16, 1830; and on the 26th of the same month the Household Brigade was inspected in Hyde Park by the King of Wirtemburg. On the 3d of August, His Majesty King William IV. was pleased to visit the Regent's Park Barracks, where the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards were then quartered. Here, after inspecting the First Regiment of Life Guards, which had marched from Hyde Park Barracks for that purpose, His Majesty proceeded to inspect this Regiment, and was afterwards pleased to express 'his entire ap-'probation of its appearance, and his high opinion 'of its discipline and distinguished conduct upon 'all occasions.' The parade being dismissed, all the officers had the honour to be presented to the King*.

* His Majesty King William IV., on his Accession, was pleased to declare himself Colonel-in-Chief of the three regiments composing the Household Brigade of cavalry.

The sole command of the Household Brigade 1830
had been hitherto vested in the Gold Stick, an office held by the Colonels of each of the three regiments, in rotation, to whom all reports, applications for leave of absence, &c. were forwarded, and through whom, the orders of the Sovereign were directly communicated. By His Majesty's command this authority was now transferred to the office of the Commander-in-Chief, and the brigade, in all the above particulars, was placed upon precisely the same footing with the rest of the British army. Upon the promulgation of this Order the Duke of Cumberland tendered his resignation as Colonel of the Blues, His Royal Highness humbly representing, in the first place, that the Gold Stick being now divested of its military command, was become a mere Court office, which, as a Prince of the Blood Royal, he could not consistently hold; and, secondly, that it was not compatible with his rank, as eldest Field-Marshal but one in the British service, to receive the orders of an officer junior to himself. The change having, however, been decided upon, the resignation of His Royal Highness was accepted, and General Lord Hill was appointed to the Colonelcy, November 19, 1830. In this year the Troop Quarter-Masters were reduced, ceasing to be borne on the establishment from the 31st of December.

At the ceremonial of their Majesties' Coro- 1831
nation, September the 8th, in the following year, the Blues were on duty, and furnished a Guard of Honour upon the occasion. In the year 1832, 1832

1832 the Regiment being then at Windsor, His Majesty was pleased to confer upon it a signal mark of his favour, in the presentation of a magnificent Standard; which was to be designated the Standard of King William IV., and to be borne by the King's Troop on occasions of particular ceremony. The following lively account of the presentation, and of the military display by which it was accompanied, is taken from an ably-conducted periodical*.

'On the 9th and 10th August, the following 'troops from London were collected in the vici- 'nity of Windsor:—the First and Second Regi- 'ments of Life Guards, the flank companies of 'the First Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, 'with a mixed brigade of horse artillery from 'Woolwich. The Blues and Second Battalion 'Scots' Fusileer Guards were already on the spot. 'The battalion of flank companies, under the 'command of Lord Saltoun, was encamped upon 'an open spot in the Great Park, between the 'Long Walk and Queen Ann's Ride, at a distance 'of about half a mile from either barrack. The 'artillery were quartered at Cumberland Lodge. 'On Monday, the 13th, the Fourteenth Light 'Dragoons marched from Hounslow to Windsor 'to keep the ground, and returned to their quar- 'ters the same day. A party of the Third Dra- 'goons was also present to assist in these duties.

'On Sunday the Blues, foot guards and artil-

* The United Service Journal.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND
OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

STANDARD OF KING WILLIAM THE

Presented, August 13th 1832.

G.E. Madeley, lith. 3 Wellington St Strand

'lery assembled on the skirt of the camp to hear 1832
'Divine service, under as bright a canopy as ever
'beamed on Christian worship. Their Majesties
'were present. The service was performed, and
'an admirable sermon preached by Dr. Dakins,
'the principal Chaplain to the Forces. At its
'close the troops marched past; they did so ad-
'mirably. The Blues surprised us by the pre-
'cision with which these superb Centaurs per-
'formed their work *on foot*, rivalling the well-
'known accuracy of their infantry compeers. The
'scene altogether, though somewhat theatrical,
'was impressive and beautiful. The theatre was
'Nature's own, and the *dramatis personæ*, exhibit-
'ing the perfection of Art, did honour to her
'rival's charms, and completed their effect.

'Monday the 13th of August, the birth-day of
'Her Majesty, opened inauspiciously for the pa-
'geant, the announcement of which had attracted
'a vast concourse of visitors to Windsor. A
'drenching rain fell till after nine o'clock, when
'the weather partially cleared, the air and roads
'being refreshed by the seasonable moisture. At
'eleven the troops entered the Home Park,
'and formed line with their right to the Castle,
'and their left towards Adelaide Cottage. The
'line was judiciously disposed for effect, the
'artillery and cavalry being divided on the flanks
'of the infantry. Lord Edward Somerset com-
'manded; Lord Hill being present as Colonel
'of the Royal Horse Guards. The Military

1832 'Secretary and the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-'General also attended.

'At twelve the King and Queen, with their 'suite, and an escort of the Third Dragoon 'Guards, passed along the front of the line in 'open carriages, and having taken post in the 'centre, the guns fired, and the troops saluted; 'at this moment the spectacle possessed interest 'and animation.

'The troops having been wheeled inwards and 'the officers called to the front, Lord Hill placing 'himself before his Regiment, their Majesties, 'accompanied by the Dukes of Cumberland and 'Gloucester, and Prince George of Cumberland, 'with the Duchess of Cumberland and Princess 'Augusta, taking their station in the centre, the 'standard, richly wrought in gold, and embla-'zoned with the trophies of the Blues, was con-'secrated by the Chaplain to the Forces. After 'an address in which the King recapitulated the 'motive of his gift, and the early origin and distin-'guished services of the Royal Horse Guards, His 'Majesty presented the standard to Lord Hill, 'who respectfully received it on the part of his 'regiment. The troops then resumed line, broke 'into column, and marched past in ordinary and 'quick time; the cavalry, in the highest order, 'performing that parade movement by squadrons, 'troops, and threes, at a walk and trot.'

In the evening His Majesty gave a splendid banquet in St. George's Hall, in honour of the

occasion, at which all the officers of the Royal Horse Guards were present, and the company, amounting to nearly two hundred, included many of the most distinguished personages in the kingdom. 1832

On the 13th of March, 1833, Her Majesty Queen Adelaide honoured the Regiment by a visit at its barracks at Windsor, when, after an exhibition of military horsemanship, and the performance of the band in the riding-school, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to declare how much she had been gratified by all she had seen, and to mark her visit by a donation to the regimental school. 1833

This narrative has now been brought down to the latest period, and the Author trusts that he may be forgiven for a little ebullition of *esprit de corps* at the conclusion; that he may be allowed to express his fervent hope that the Regiment in which it is his pride to have served, may long wear, with still increasing reputation, the laurels it has gained; that the lines of the Poet, slightly altered, may be ever applicable to the Blues, and that they may continue to the end of time

> Our England's ornament, the Crown's defence,
> In battle brave, protectors of their Prince:
> Unchanged by fortune, to their Sovereign true,
> For which their manly forms are decked with blue*.

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* Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

"CHARLES R.

"AN ESTABLISHMENT for the NEW RAISED FORCES, to begin 26th January, 1660."

		Per Diem.			Per Mensem.			Per Annum.		
Field and Staff Officers of a Regiment of Horse, consisting of Eight Troopes, viz. One Troope of Eighty Souldiers, besides Officers, to bee His Majesty's; and Seven Troopes of Sixty Souldiers, besides Officers, each.	Colonel as Colonel	00	12	00	016	16	00	00219	00	00
	Major as Major	00	05	06	007	14	00	00100	07	06
	Chaplaine	00	06	08	009	06	08	00121	13	04
	A Chirurgian 4*s*., and One Horse to carry his Chest 2*s*.	00	06	00	008	08	00	00109	10	00
	TOTALL	01	10	02	042	04	08	00550	10	10
	HIS MA:TIES TROOPE.									
	Major as Captaine 10*s*., and 2 Horses, each at 2*s*.	00	14	00	019	12	00	00255	10	00
	Lieutenant 6*s*., and 2 Horses, each at 2*s*. . .	00	10	00	014	00	00	00182	10	00
	Cornet 5*s*., and 2 Horses, each at 2*s*. . . .	00	09	00	012	12	00	00164	05	00
	Quarter-Master 4*s*., and One Horse 2*s*. . . .	00	06	00	008	08	00	00109	10	00
	Three Trumpeters, each at 2*s*. 8*d*.	00	08	00	011	04	00	00146	00	00
	Three Corporals, each at 3*s*. per diem . . .	00	09	00	012	12	00	00164	05	00
	And Eighty Souldyers, each at 2*s*. 6*d*. p^{r} diem	10	00	00	280	00	00	03650	00	00
	TOTALL	12	16	00	358	08	00	04672	00	00

	THE COLLONEL'S TROOPE.										
Regiment of Horse, viz.t	Collonel as Captain 10*s.*, and 2 Horses, each at 2*s.*	00	14	00	019	12	09	00255	10	00
	Lieutenant 6*s.*, and 2 Horses, each at 2*s.* . .	00	10	00	014	00	00	00182	10	00
	Cornet 5*s.*, and 2 Horses, each at 2*s.*	00	09	00	012	12	00	00164	05	00
	Quarter-Master 4*s.*, and One Horse 2*s.* . . .	00	06	00	008	08	00	00109	10	00
	Two Trumpeters, each at 2*s.* 8*d.*	00	05	04	007	09	04	00097	06	08
	Three Corporals, each at 3*s.*	00	09	00	012	12	00	00164	05	00
	Sixty Souldyers, each at 2*s.* 6*d.* p^{r} diem . . .	07	10	00	210	00	00	02737	10	00
	TOTALL	10	03	04	284	13	04	03710	16	08
	The pay of Six Troopes more, to compleat the said Regiment at the same rates and numbers as are mentioned in the Colonel's Troope, amounts to	061	00	00	1708	00	00	22265	00	00
	In all for the said Regiment of Horse	85	09	06	2393	06	00	31198	07	06

(*In State Paper Office.*)

No. 2.

TABLE, shewing the STRENGTH of the REGIMENT at different Periods.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Chaplain.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Troop Quarter-Masters.	Regimental Quarter-Master.	Regimental Corporal-Major.	Troop Corporal-Majors.	Corporal Armourer.	Corporal Saddler.	Corporal Schoolmaster.	Corporals.	Kettle Drummer and Trumpeters.	Farriers.	Boys.	Rank and File.	Horses.	Number of Troops.	Number of Standards.
1661	1	.	1	8	8	8	1	.	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	17	.	.	500	.	8	8
1665	1	.	1	8	8	8	1	.	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	17	.	.	540	.	8	8
1676	1	.	1	8	8	8	1	.	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	17	.	.	400	.	8	8
1677	1	.	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	17	.	.	480	.	8	8
1679 to 1684	1	.	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	17	.	.	360	401	8	8
1685 to 1691	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	.	.	405	451	9	9
1692	1	.	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	7	.	.	276	301	6	6
1693 to 1698	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	.	.	331	377	9	9
1699	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	.	.	279	325	9	9
1700 to 1701	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	19	.	.	234	271	9	9
1702 to 1707	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	.	.	315	361	9	9
1708 to 1712	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	.	.	468	514	9	9
1713	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	19	.	.	234	271	9	9
1714 to 1715	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	19	.	.	253	290	9	9
1716 to 1717	1	.	1	9	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	19	.	.	333	379	9	9

| | | |

No. 3.

AN ESTABLISHMENT of Forty Private Soldiers, to be added to the Right Hono: ble John Lord Frechevill's Troope, in the Earle of Oxford's Regiment, to commence from the Time of their Muster.

	Per Diem.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
CHARLES R.			
The Pay of Forty Private Soldiers at 2*s.* 6*d.* each per diem is . .	5 00 00	140 00 00	1820 00 00
29 *June*, 1665.			
ALBEMARLE.			
ARLINGTON.			

[In State Paper Office.]

No. 4.

AN ORDER to muster Cornet PIERCY KIRK during his Absence on Foreign Service, 167$\frac{2}{3}$.

CHARLES R.

Whereas We have given and granted, as by these presents We do give and grant free license, liberty, and permission unto our trusty and well-beloved Piercy Kirk, Gentl: Cornet to the Earl of Oxford's Troup of Horse, to go and remain in France in the Regiment of our dear Son, the Duke of Monmouth, in the service of our dear Brother, the most Christian King, for so long time as he shall continue there in that service. Our will and pleasure therefore is, and Wee do hereby will and require you to continue to muster the said Piercy Kirk as Cornett of the said Troup, with his two men, at the

respective musters, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 23d day of February, in the 25th Yeare of our Reigne, $167\frac{6}{7}$.

By his Maj:^{s} Command,
ARLINGTON.

To our Commissary Generall & Comm:^{rs} for our Musters.

[Records in War Office.]

No. 5.

ORDERS relating to the Precedence of the Royal Regiment and Troops of Horse Guards, 1675.

CHARLES R.

Our Will and Pleasure is, That these following Orders be duly observed by the respective Officers of the three Troopes of our Horse Guards, and of the Troopes of our Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by Our right trusty and right welbeloved Cousin and Councelour, Aubrey, Earle of Oxford, as followeth:—

1. When the Troopes march with their Collours, That then the Officers of the same degree doe command according to the senioritie of the Troopes respectively.

2. When they are commanded out in Parties, the Officers also of the same degree are to command according to the date of their Commissions.

3. That Our owne Regiment of Horse Guards abovementioned doe keep its Post, whatever change may be of the Colonell; and all the Officers thereof, of like same degree, doe take place according to the dates of their Commissions.

And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that Our most deare and most intirely beloved Sonn, James, Duke of Monmouth, doe communicate these Our Orders, by sending Copies of them, attested with his hand, to the Colonells and Captaines of the three Troopes of our Horse Guards, and to the Colonell of Our said Regiment of Horse Guards, to be by

them communicated to the respective Officers under their command.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the 24th day of June, 1675.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) J. WILLIAMSON.

To our most deare and most intirely beloved Sonn, James, Duke of Monmouth.

[War Office Records.]

No 6.

Orders relating to the General Precedence of the Army, 1675.

Charles R.

For the preventing of all Questions and Disputes that might arise for or concerning the Ranks of the severall Regiments, Troopes, and Companies, w^ch^ now are or at any time hereafter shall be imployed in O^r^ Service, and of the severall Officers and Comanders of the same, as well upon Service and in the Field, as in all Councells of Warr, and other Military occasions, where they shal be called to appeere in their respective Quallities, Wee have thought good to issue out these following Rules and Directions, viz^t^.—

1. First, as to the Foot, the Reg^t^ of Guards take place of all other Reg^ts^, and the Col: to be always reckoned and take place as the first Foot Col:, the Coldstreame Reg^t^ of Guards to take place next; Our most deare and most intirely beloved Brother, James, Duke of Yorke's Regiment, immediately after; and all other Colonells to take place according to the dates of their Commissions.

2. That the severall Regiments that are not of our Guards take place, according to their respective seniorityes, from the time they were raised, so as that no Regiment is to loose its precedency by the death of their Colonell.

3. As to the Horse, That the three Troopes of Guards take place before all others; that the Captaines take their

Rankes as oldest Colonells of Horse; the Lieutenants, as oldest Majors; the Cornetts, as eldest Captaines of Horse; and the Guydons, as youngest Captaines of Horse. That when the Troopes march with their Collours, the Officers of the same degree doo comand according to the senioritie of the Troopes respectively; but when they are commanded out in Parties, the Officers of the same degree are to comand according to the dates of their Commissions. That Our Owne Reg^{t} of Horse take place immediately after the Guards, and the Col: of it have precedency immediately after the Captaines of the Guards, and before all other Colonells of Horse, what ever change may be of the Colonell; and all the Officers thereof, of like or the same degree, doe take place according to the dates of their Commissions.

4. That the eldest Colonells doe in all occasions comand; and when there shal be noe Colonell upon the place, then the Lieutenant-Colonell of the eldest Reg^{t}; and in like manner, where noe Lieut:-Col: the Maj^{r}, and soe downe to the Captaines and other inferior Officers.

5. That all Officers under the condition of a Generall Officer, when they shall happen to be put into any Guarrison, shall, during their being there, obey the Gov^{r} of the same, or his deputies.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, That our most deare and most intirely beloved Sonn, James, Duke of Monmouth, doe communicate these Our Orders, by sending Copies of them, attested wth his hand, to the Coll^{s} and Cap^{ts} of the three Troopes of Our Horse Guards, and to the Col^{s} of Our severall Reg^{ts} of Horse and Foot, and Gov^{rs} of Our Guarrisons, to be by them comunicated to the respective Officers under their comand.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the first day of December, 1675.

By His Ma^{ts} Comand,
(Signed) J. WILLIAMSON.

To Our most deare and most intirely beloved Sonn, James, Duke of Monmouth.

[War Office Records.]

No. 7.

ORDER to draw Six Men out of each Troop of the EARL OF OXFORD'S Regiment, to form a Troop for Captain WYND, 1677.

CHARLES R.

To the Earl of Oxford, to ordr the Troops of his Regt (not quartered in the North) to draw 6 men out of each Troope for Capt Wynd, and recruiting all the Troops to 60, to march by the 1st of March, 1677.

Right trusty and Right well-beloved Cousin and Councellor, Wee greet you well. The occasions of our service requiring another troope of Horse to be raised, towards which We would have 6 men, with their Horses and arms, sent out of each of the five Troops of our Regiment of Horse, under your command, that are quartered in other places than York and Northumberland; Our will and pleasure therefore is, that you give order for the drawing out and discharging of six Soldiers apeece, with their Horses and arms, out of the said five troops respectively; and for sending the men, with their horses and arms, so drawn out, to our citty of Chichester, to Captain William Winde (who is to command the said new troop), or to his Lieutenant, or other Officer of his Troop, who will be there to receive them, that they may be entertained therein. You are also to order the Cheife Officer present with each of the said five Troops to pay them off until the 1st of March next, exclusive, from which time they are to be mustered and paid as of the said Captaine William Wynd his Troop. And you are likewise to give order to the respective Captains of your Regiment, and your own Captain-Lieutenant, that they recruit their Troops respectively to threescore Soldiers apeece by the 1st of March next, at which time the additional establish-

ment for them will commence; and We doe bid you very heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 31st day of January, 1677.

By his Ma^ty^s Command,

WILLIAMSON

To our Right trusty and Right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Aubrey, Earle of Oxford, Collonell of our Reg^t of Horse Guards.

[War Office Records.]

No. 8.

AN ORDER to the Master-General of the Ordnance to provide Arms for Captain WYND'S Troop, 167$\frac{7}{8}$.

Right trusty and well-beloved Councellor, We greet you well. We, having given order for the recruiting of the respective troops of our own Regiment of Horse Guards, under the command of our Right trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, with tenn Soldiers apeece to make them up to threescore troopers apeece, besides Officers; and being informed that the arms of two Soldiers in each of the said troops, who were many years since discharged (because their pay was allowed to their said Colonel, which is now discontinued), are lost or mislaid, and five of the said troops having by our order furnished 6 men apeece, with their arms, towards Captain Wind's troop, Our will and pleasure therefore is, that out of our stores belonging to the Office of our Ordnance, you cause one hundred and twenty-six carbines, with one hundred and twenty-six suites of arms,—to wit, Backs, Breasts, and Potts, to be delivered unto our trusty and well-beloved Sir Francis Compton, K^t^. Major of the said Regiment, or to such Officer or Officers as he shall appoint, for the arming of twelve troopers in each of the Eight Troops for the said Regiment, and for the arming

of six men apeece, to be taken into the said five troops, in lieu of the arms of the men furnished to Captain Wind's troop as aforesaid; for which this, with the indentures or receipts for the same, shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 13th day of February, 167$\frac{7}{8}$.

By his Ma.tys Command,

WILLIAMSON

To our Right trusty and well-beloved Councellor, Sir Thomas Chicheley, our Master-General of our Ordnance.

[War Office Records.]

No. 9.

CERTIFICATE relative to the Appointment of a Chirurgeon's Mate to attend a Party of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards designed for Foreign Service, 1678.

I doe most humbly certify, that in consideration of a party designed for Flanders out of His Matys Regiment of Horse Guards, to be commanded by Major Sir Francis Compton, upon the first forces that were sent thither, Mr. Sackville Whittle, Chirurgion to the said Regiment of Horse, had order to provide an able Chirurgion to attend that party as his Mate, and did contract and agree with an able Chirurgion pursuant thereunto, on the 14th of March last past, from which day the said Mate is by contract to enter into his Majesty's pay; and provision being made by the late Establishment for the said Mate only, to commence from the 1st of May instt, the said Chirurgion will hereby fall short of pay due to him by the said contract, from the said 14th day of March inclusive to the said 1st of May, being forty-eight days, which, according to His Majesty's Establishment, will amount to Eight pounds Eight shillings.

Given under my hand the 31st day of May, 1678.

JOHN KNIGHT.

[War Office Records.]

No. 10.

AN ORDER relative to the Appointment and pay of an Adjutant, 1684.

Forasmuch as We have thought fitt to appoint our Trusty and well-beloved David Lloyd, Esq^{r}, to be Adjutant in our Royal Reg^{t} of Horse G^{ds}; and there being no pay allotted by our Establishment of our Forces and Garrisons for that Imployment, Our Will and Pleasure is, that one Soldier's pay of each of the Eight Troops of that Regiment be allowed from the date hereof, in lieu of pay to the said Adjutant; and that you allow thereof, in such manner as aforesaid, without his producing to you any Soldiers, or the names of any Soldiers to be mustered for that purpose, so that not above one Soldier's pay in each of the said Troops be reserved on this occasion, for which this shall be a sufficient warrant.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the first day of Sept^{r}, 1684.

By his Ma^{ties} Command,
SUNDERLAND.

To our Trusty and well Beloved Henry Howard, Esq^{r}. our Commissary Gen^{l}. of our Musters, or his Deputy.

[War Office Records.]

No. 11.

STANDARDS, COLOUR, &ca. made and provided against His Ma^ties^ Royal Coronation by Thomas Holford, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.

For a Standard and Guidon for the First Troop of Horse Guards, by agreement with Chas. Fox, Esq^r^. Paymaster-General, at £24 each .	48	00	00
For a Standard for His Ma^ties^ Troop in the Royal Regiment of Horse, commanded by the Earl of Oxford, Sir John Parsons, Captain, by agreement as above	24	00	00
For the other Eight Troops of the Royal Regiment of Horse, a Standard for each, at £20, by agreement as above	160	00	00
For Eight Colours for the Royal Reg^t^ of Dragoons, formerly commanded by the L^d^. Churchill, now by the Lord Combury, at £7. 05*s*. 0*d*. each	58	00	00
For 36 Colours for the two Regiments of Foot Guards, at Eight pounds each	288	00	00
TOTALL . . .	578	00	00

[Memorandum in the War Office, 1685.]

No. 12.

ALLOWANCES to Non-commissioned Officers and Souldyers of the Royal Regiment of Horse wounded in the West, 1685.

Whereas, by the Establishment of our Forces, We have been graciously pleased to direct an allowance to be made to such Non-commissioned Officers and Souldyers as should be

wounded or hurt in our service: Our Will and Pleasure is, that out of such monies as are or shall come to your hands for the contingent uses of our Guards, &ca. you cause the summes following to be paid to the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Our Royal Regiment of Horse, hereunder mentioned, viz^{t}.—

	£.		
Edward Crooke	30	08	04
Stephen Aston	20	00	00
Price Bevins	12	00	00
Oxenbridge Harwood	30	08	04
Cha^{s}. Fisher, Trumpeter . . .	5	00	00
William Philpott	5	00	00
John Wood	9	00	00
Samuel Tibbs	9	00	00
Thomas White	9	00	00
Nathaniel Ablet	20	00	00
George Halgate	5	00	00
John Price	5	00	00
Rowland Lloyd	30	08	04
James Mills	5	00	00
Samuel Equisney	25	00	00
	220	05	00

Which summes, amounting in all to two hundred and twenty pounds five shillings, are to be paid to the said persons in consideration of their wounds, received in our service during the late Rebellion; and for so doing this, together with the Acquittances of the said persons, or their Assigns, shall be your discharge.—Given, &ca. the 28th of May, 1686, in the second Year of our Reign.

By his Ma^{ties} Command,

W. B.

To our Right Trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General of our Guards and Land Forces.

[War Office Records.]

No. 13.

LIST of the OFFICERS of the Royal Regiment of Horse, 1687.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE.			
Captaines.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter-Masters.
Aubrey, Earl of Oxford, Co^{l}.	(no troop.)		
Sir F.^{s} Compton, L^{t}.-Co^{l}.	Edw^{d}. Andrews.	Hatton Compton.	Anth^{y}. Duncomb.
Walter Littleton, Major.	Rich^{d}. Leigh.	Philip Lawson.	Thomas Lloyd.
Sir Cha^{s}. Wyndham.	Edw^{d}. Harris.	Rob^{t}. Millington.	Rob^{t}. Burgh.
Edwin Sandys.	Cha^{s}. Turner.	Sam^{l}. Oldfield.	Sam^{l}. Goodall.
Sir Tho^{s}. Slingsby.	Jno. Lehunt.	James Littleton.	Jno. Took.
Cha^{s}. Adderley.	Davenport Lucy.	Walter Chetwind.	Tho^{s}. Conningsby.
Sir Jno. Parsons.	Will: Wind.	Rich^{d}. Wise.	W^{m}. Ascough.
David Lloyd.	Wolf. Cornwall.	H^{y}. Slingsby.	Edw^{d}. Green.
Will^{m}. Rider.	Rowl^{d}. Selby.	Edw^{d}. Scott.	Edw^{d}. Johnston.

Robert Pocock . . . . *Chaplain.*
Davd Lloyd . . . . . *Adjutant.*
Tho^{s}. Sysom . . . . . *Chirurgeon.*

[From a manuscript in the Harleian Collection, No. 7018: 'A List of the Officers of His Majesty's Army, November, 1687.' In the title page is written, 'This did belong to King James: I had it from Co^{l}. Grahme.'

No. 14.

AN ORDER for the Royal Regiment of Horse to march from Winchester to Salisbury, and to leave its Armour at Winchester, 1688.

It is his Ma: ts pleasure, that the several Officers may carry their own Armour with them if they think fit.

Our Will and Pleasure is, that you cause our Royal Regiment of Horse, under your command, to march from Winchester on Thursday, being the eighth day of this instant November, to Salisbury, where they are to remain till further order. And you are to cause the Regiment to leave their Armour at Winchester, with the Mayor or chief Magistrate, taking a receipt for the same, to be delivered by them to the Officers of our Ordnance, or such as shall be appointed by them.

Given 6th Nov:br 1688.

W. BLATHWAYT.

To our dearly Beloved Natural Son, James, Duke of Berwick, Col: of Our Royal Regiment of Horse, &c.

No. 15.

LIST of the OFFICERS who were with the Regiment in Flanders in the Year 1815, and received Waterloo Medals :—

Lieutenant-Colonel . . . Sir John Elley, Colonel, K.C.B.*
Lieutenant-Colonel . . . Sir Robert Chambre Hill, Knt.
Major . . . Robert Christopher Packe.

Captains.	John Thoyts. William Robert Clayton. Clement Hill, Lieut.-Colonel. William Tyrwhitt Drake.
Lieutenants. . . .	John Beech Riddlesden. William Cunliffe Shawe. Everard William Bouverie. Charles Augustus Fitzroy †. Henry Ellis Boates. Tathwell Baker Tathwell. George Smith. Hon. George John Watson.
Cornets.	John Kirkby Picard. James Arnold.
Quarter-Masters. .	Thomas Varley. Peter Watmough. Thomas Hardy. Jonas Varley. Thomas Troy.
Surgeon.	David Slow.
Veterinary Surgeon.	John Seddall.

* This officer was severely wounded on the 18th of June; but being employed on the Staff, as Deputy Adjutant-General, he was not included in the regimental return.

† On the Staff of Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian.

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12